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THE DISUNION PLOT.

Schemes of the Disunionists----Their Programme of Operation.

Disclosures of a Federal Office-Holder—Complicity of Cabinet Officials.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

It is my painful duty to confirm, on undoubted authority, the statements which have gone abroad from this city, implicating certain high officials in the most diabolical schemes of treason and Disunion. The gentleman who revealed the plot is R. J. Lackey, Esq., late of the Treasury Department. He is a Virginian, by birth, and son-in-law of Ex-Governor King of Missouri, and enjoys a reputation in this community for integrity and goodness of heart, of which any man might be proud. He was dismissed from office a few weeks ago, on the pretended ground that he had declared his preference for Lincoln over Breckinridge. This he denies, and the probabilities all go to sustain his denial, for he is not only a Southerner, but the owner of a large amount of slave property in Missouri.

Mr. Lackey distinctly states that a high official in the Treasury Department communicated to him the plan of the Disunionists, of which he cordially approved. The plan, as stated, is for the Governors of the Southern States to convene their Legislatures by proclamation *on the 8th day of November*, or as soon thereafter as the election of Mr. Lincoln can be ascertained; that *the Legislatures will proceed to declare the Union dissolved, and to pronounce in favor of Mr. Breckinridge as the President of the Southern Union.*

Mr. Lackey at once denounced this treasonable scheme, and pointed out the folly and wickedness in which it originated, and the terrible consequences to which an attempt to put it in execution would lead. There can be little doubt that this patriotic and honorable course of his was the real ground of his dismission, although his preference for Mr. Douglas, and his refusal to pay black-mail for the promotion of Breckinridge's election, would be ample excuse for it, in the estimation of Mr. Cobb.

I am sorry to say that there is every reason to believe that Secretary Cobb is aware of, and listens to this conspiracy against the Constitution and laws of his country, which he has taken a solemn oath to support, if he is not himself an abettor in it. He is the bosom friend of the gentleman who revealed it to Mr. Lackey, and that friend, who is a man of excellent private character, is known to be profoundly impressed with an idea of the wisdom and patriotism of the Secretary. If Mr. Cobb has no sympathy with this nefarious scheme he will not permit those who avow their complicity in it to hold office under him. It is monstrous that conspirators against the Government are not only permitted to go at large in the face of day, but are the peculiar favorites of the party in power, and the recipients of its patronage.

The Georgia papers freely state that Mr. Cobb while on his recent visit to his home, avowed himself in favor of disunion in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election. This allegation, and the charges made by Mr. Lackey, cannot have escaped his notice, or the notice of the official organ. Yet no contradiction has been put forth, and the inference is irresistible that the charges are true. If Mr. Cobb were impeached by the obscurest newspaper or politician in the Union, with disloyalty to Slavery, the official paper would take the earliest opportunity to brand the allegation as false; but an imputation upon his loyalty to the Union, and to his official oath, is deemed of too little consequence to require contradiction.

But the Treasury plan of a Southern Confederacy is by no means a secret confined to the superior officers of that department. The subordinates are blurting it about the streets in a tone of defiance, which shows that they have the utmost confidence in its success.

I give the President credit for being opposed to disunion. But is it not his imperative duty to inquire into these charges, in which his own officials are involved? If Mr. Cobb sympathizes with the traitorous plot, he should be at once expelled from office, and at any rate he should not be allowed to make the department under his superintendence a nursery for treason.

The 8th of November being the day designated for the final disruption of the Union, the President should immediately take steps to circumvent the conspirators. If the Union shall be dissolved before the 4th of March, he, and not Mr. Lincoln, will be held responsible by the country, and by posterity. Mr. Lackey is a respectable and responsible citizen, and the revelation he has made of treasonable conspiracy, in which high public functionaries are implicated, cannot go unheeded by the President, without gross neglect of duty on his part. If the conspiracy were aimed at the overthrow of Government by Northern malcontents—if, for instance, it were a Northern Abolition conspiracy, the exposure of it which has been made would not be suffered to pass unnoticed. But fear of Southern fire-eaters has been the conspicuous and life-long weakness of the President. Once only since his term commenced, he was prompted by Walker and Forney to take a stand against Southern arrogance, when he said "let Alabama and Mississippi howl!" but he soon retracted, and atoned by the most humiliating sacrifices of consistency and plighted honor.

The lobby is again in strong force in Washington, and indulge sanguine hopes of pushing through the De Groot swindle. The Attorney-General has given a third opinion, modifying his last, and going more than half-way back to the ground assumed in the first. He now informally advises that about eighty thousand dollars be paid, instead of the hundred and nineteen thousand awarded by Floyd. This sum is a great deal more, or a great deal less, than enough. It is just about the amount demanded as constructive profits upon the twenty-one millions of bricks which De Groot might have made if he had not failed in business, and been dismissed from the work by his employers, the sureties. But it utterly ignores his claim to some thirty-five thousand dollars which Floyd allowed De Groot as a compensation for money which he claims to have invested in the brick-yard.

It is not at all probable that this impudent swindle will be consummated before the Presidential election. There is much reason to fear, however, that, after that event, the Administration will yield. This is the impression of many here, while there are others who think that Mr. Cobb will never consent to pay it. He cannot do so without acknowledging the gross injustice of his own award, made two years ago, in the more comprehensive case which included De Groot's with three other claims.

Having introduced the name of Mr. Lackey, in connection with the charge of treason, it is proper to say that he is in no degree distressed by his dismission from office, and could not be induced to accept the situation again, from which he was removed. Indeed, he contemplated resigning within a few weeks. Having a fine plantation in Missouri, adapted to the culture of *hemp*, he would ask nothing of this or the succeeding Administration, except a contract for the supply of that staple, which he thinks may be brought into requisition by the judicial department. So far from cherishing any personal hostility against his proscribers, he generously tenders to any one of them who can come well recommended, after they shall be displaced next March, a situation on his plantation as overseer. Salary liberal. Apply immediately.

Observer.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The Cotton Crop at the South—Prospects of Want—A Tight Money Market—Politics in Alabama—Disunion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Montgomery, Ala., October.

The day of long as well as expensive ocean trips has gone by. The time was when our fathers parted slowly with the land, after seeing the sun set thrice behind the dear heights of Nevasink. Now, in the same time, their children trace the coast line of half the Atlantic States and sleep on the third night within sound of the guns of Fort Moultrie. Three days and $15 will place any man of weak Republican principles in the City of Charleston. And to one with these prerequisites, a visit to the South at this season of the year is not without interest. When I left the North, a few weeks ago, the harvest year was fast drawing to a close, the corn stood in shocks, the Winter Wheat was here and there appearing above the ground, and the first faint glow of early Autumn was upon the leaves. One hour's ride from Charleston brought the contrast. Although the country in the vicinity of the savannah is poor beyond all description, still through the monotonous alternation of pine woods and the barren banks of that red clay which forms so important an element in all the soil of the South, come occasional glimpses of a cypress woods, grey with its swinging moss, and still less frequently we caught sight of a field of low, thin cotton, whose scattered bolls now just opening to the picker, served to remind us that we had reached a country now in high harvest, also leading us to suspect that the low log houses, which occasionally appeared through the trees, were not all deserted. "Ah," said a Georgian, proud in the newly-developed resources of the Cherokee Tract, and pointing to some of this impoverished looking cotton which we were passing, "this is a very poor soil;" and adding reflectively, "but the planters are very rich, have plenty of negroes." With all appreciation of the lands in the vicinity of Columbia, and the rice lands of the coast, I cannot avoid the impression that South Carolina is a State agriculturally poor. But even as we advanced through the more fertile portions of northern Georgia, and into the river lands of Alabama—the prairie lands I have not seen—the cotton, although showing, of course, great improvement on that of South Carolina, did not fulfill the promise of the early part of the season. Every where the effects of the drouth appear. In some parts of southwestern Georgia, I learn, the cotton crop is cut down to one-third of its usual yield, and in some sections the entire crop of Corn is destroyed. Of this calamity no Northerner is prepared to understand the weight. Arabia without dates, Ireland without potatoes, are feeble images of the South without corn. It is only another name for starvation. Hog, mule, negro, master—all are without food. For not merely is the table of the planter without food, but the odor of fat meats is gone. The hog, whose sober and insinuating face meets one everywhere in the South; the hog depends for his daily food the year round on corn, even though it costs his master a dollar a bushel. Here I cannot avoid a parenthesis to remark the fact that notwithstanding the universal homage paid by our Southern brethren to this animal, still I have never since I have been here seen a a single well-formed fat hog. They are lean, long-legged, long-faced; but it cannot be denied that they have, whether derived from their consciousness of their importance in the community, or whether their precarious mode of life turns their thoughts on their latter end, and gives to them an air of thoughtfulness not their own, I know not; but certain it is, they have, like Italian lazzaroni, an air of dignity peculiar to the latitude. I defy any one to meet a real Southern hog coming down the road, bearing its thin, respectable body daintily on its long legs, and wearing on its face the expression of thoughtfulness and sobriety peculiar to it, without a feeling of respect, and, ever after lifting the cover, that he knows conceals the inevitable bacon, with sincerer words of thanks.

But to return, so much is the possibility of a failure, even for a year, in the crop of corn dreaded, that many planters constantly retain in their granaries a reserved store, often consisting of many thousand bushels, and this guarded the more sedulously as the prices range higher. Even during the comparative plenty of last year, these men kept their stores undiminished, refusing even the smallest supply to short-sighted neighbors who, in their eagerness to enlarge their Cotton fields, had restricted this crop. But all these precautions fail in the hour of need. When the want comes the granaries are broken open and the planters are compelled to share, for a fair market value, their corn, with their less fortunate neighbors. Already this work has been begun in some parts, but the great regulator is the Railroad—by this the abundance of the few is made the supply of the many.

By a very natural association, I am here brought to a subject which is now commanding no little attention—the money market. The time has now arrived to which the planters have with such an easy air of assurance referred us for the payments of these "little accounts." The cotton crop has come in. We see it in all the fields bursting white from the ungrudging hand of nature. We see it pouring in through every street, in strange carts, drawn by long trains of patient mules. Still the "little accounts" are unpaid. There is yet no money. The customary funds derived from the East for the purchase of cotton are not procured. No advance will be paid on cotton in store—and, worst of all, the banks will not discount, and some are even drawing in their bills. If we ask the cause of all this, the answer is unhesitating and explicit: "The *uncertainties* of the coming election." And now the subject which I have evaded through all this letter, dodging it adroitly at every turn, holds me face to face. But how could I hope to avoid a theme which burdens the very atmosphere. Even as I have written my paper has been lighted by a bonfire which some negroes are keeping up for a Breckinridge meeting going on below my window; and not a night passes but the air is tortured by the drums of some one of the political parties calling to a meeting. Party spirit runs high, but of the respective strength of each it is difficult to speak reliably. A vote taken on the car in which I was while in Northern Georgia gave a very large majority for Bell, and, what was hardly to be expected at that point, a most paltry representation for Douglas. But the fact has about the prophetic value of all such fragments. My companion, who, animated with a benevolent desire to study the "institution" philosophically, had already revealed to me in whispers the individuals in the car whom he thought "must be slave-drivers," (all men, I noticed, with heavy whiskers and slouched hats,) was compelled by the "force of circumstances" to vote for Bell. All concede that Bell will poll large local votes, particularly in this State, carrying as he does all the old Whig Party; but it is generally admitted also that the cotton States will all decide for Breckinridge. The news of the elections of Pennsylvania and Indiana served only to strengthen the forebodings which had already existed in reference to the final result, and the question is pushed home with only the more earnestness, "What will you do if Lincoln is elected?" Many, perhaps a majority, sympathizers of Yancey, (few here would take him as a *leader*,) advocate secession. And let no Northerner suppose that these are mere idle threats—empty gasconade. The feeling is not the hasty growth of a momentary impulse, but in many cases a result of long reflection, on the part of men who honestly *think* their rights infringed upon—that they are having taxation without practical representation, and, thinking so, would take up arms with all the enthusiasm of Hampden.

Still it is evident that the main front of the visible excitement and talking proceeds from a different class of men, men who believe, or are anxious to believe the stories so actively circulated by the papers, to the effect that the Wide-Awakes are a military band formed to subjugate the South, &c., &c. The great breakwater to this movement is the Union Party and their orators, carrying the respect of the people and exerting a strong conservative influence.

Thus the struggle goes on. While shaken by the division in their midst, and oppressed with anxious forebodings for the future, all wait with almost painful interest for the result of the election. One thing is evident, that the people of the South look upon this question of secession seriously, as a probable contingency, and are preparing accordingly. But already the bonds which render disunion improbable and even practically impossible—which, turn it as we may, are and have ever been the ultimate grounds of the Union, I mean those of personal interest—are rising to view and asserting their strength. The present financial difficulties are speaking more effectively for the Union than all its orators. And so long as men want money, and this money can only be obtained by social repose, arguments will not be wanting for the Union, and there will be no secession.

Next week is the week of the "State Fair," when Judge Douglas is expected to present his claims upon the State of Alabama for her votes. The Fair will give him a crowd, but who shall give him voters?

BRECKINRIDGE.

POLITICS IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Republicanism in Syracuse—The Contest for the Assembly—Mr. Myers and the Last Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Syracuse, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

The Republicans had a large meeting in Corinthian Hall last evening, at which speeches were made by H. J. Raymond, Esq., of your City, and Speaker Littlejohn, of Oswego. Mr. Raymond discussed national politics exclusively, in a speech of an hour and three-quarters. He presented *hostility to to the increase of Slavery* as the fundamental principle of the Republican Party, and repudiated utterly all the current misrepresentations of its purposes and plans. He denied that it either sanctioned or countenanced any invasion of the rights of Slaveholding States, and disavowed on its behalf all sympathy with Abolition sentiments. A considerable portion of his speech was devoted to the statements and statistics of Mr. Yancey.

Mr. Littlejohn confined his remarks to our State policy and the action of our last Legislature. You are probably aware that Mr. Austin Myers has been nominated by the Republicans for reëlection to the Assembly,—and that some opposition has been created against him by the fact that he voted for the New-York City Railroad bills, both before and after they had been vetoed by the Governor. The New-York *Tribune* and Mr. Greeley in person, have stimulated this opposition, and have regarded this fact as proof of corruption on the part of Mr. Myers.

Mr. Littlejohn discussed the whole subject very fully, and showed very clearly that many of the Governor's objections to the bills were founded on a complete misunderstanding of their provisions, or of the State Constitution. He scouted the idea that any member of the Legislature should be coerced by the Executive into any action contrary to his own judgment and sense of right, and branded the attempt to fasten corruption upon all who voted the second time as they had voted the first, as not only a gross invasion of the independence of men in places of responsibility, but as a wanton calumny on private and personal character. His remarks were very effective, and were loudly applauded.

Mr. Myers enjoys in this community, where he has been well known for many years, the reputation of an honest, upright citizen,—and I presume there are not five respectable men in the county who would declare their belief that he acted corruptly in office. He has worked his way up in the world from an humble position to one of respectability and influence. The only thing that excites any opposition against him, is the fact that he voted against the Governor, and a few Republicans do not see how they can support him and the Governor at the same time. This scruple, however, is fast disappearing, and there is no doubt that Mr. Myers will be reëlected by a very handsome majority.

CITY POLITICS.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Cooper Institute again Filled—Speech of United States Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Mr. Carroll, of Troy, and Others—Campaign Songs and a Wide-Awake Arrival.

Under the auspices of the Republican Central Campaign Club another large meeting of Republicans was held at Cooper Institute last evening. Previous to the organization, the "Old Abe's Choir" sung an inspiring campaign song to the air of the "Marseilais"

Charles H. Marshall, Esq., was, upon motion of Mr. Draper, unanimously chosen Chairman, and on taking his post took occasion to warn Republicans to beware of over-confidence. They should not consider the work done until after the election. They had met to give expression to their desire that Mr. Lincoln should be the next President. [Applause.] Did they mean to elect Mr. Lincoln? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] He believed that if elected, Mr. Lincoln would be the President of the whole country—of all sections alike. [Applause.] He hoped Mr. Lincoln would, in making up his Cabinet and his appointments, extend the right hand of fellowship to the South as well as the North, and give no cause for secession. [Applause.]

The Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Singing Club then sang, with electric effect, "There's a good time coming, Boys."

After a national air by the band, the Chairman introduced as the first speaker Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE, OF WISCONSIN.

The storm of applause having subsided, Mr. Doolittle commenced by addressing the audience as fellow-citizens of his native State. [Applause.] The greatest work in which a man could engage was to found new States, and the noblest work was to found them well. [Applause.] The law of our birth, growth and life had been the law of colonization. That law was above party, and under it we were engaged in building up new States out of our vast Territories. The work was to be done, and the question was should we build on Freedom or on Slavery? [Applause.] The old Whig Party had failed to solve the question and was dissolved. [Applause.] The Democratic Party, in attempting to answer this question both ways had reached its dissolving point, and was even now engaged in its death struggle. [Applause.] And lo! four parties appeared in its place, among which was the Republican. [Applause.] Republicans, under the lead of Mr. Lincoln, said that they should build on Freedom. The Bell and Everett men answered in reply to the great question, "I don't know;" and "I don't care," was the response of Mr. Douglas to this great inquiry—both evading a reply. Mr. Breckinridge met the question, and said let us build on Slavery. From underneath the verbiage of Platforms this question arose—Shall Freedom or Slavery enter the Territories first? Bell and Everett might know nothing, and Douglas might care nothing, but there the same irrepressible question was. [Applause.] And it demanded an explicit answer—no half-way answer either. [Applause.] There could be no neutrality, no middle ground. The Constitution did or did not take one side of the question. There was no neutrality. Mr. Breckinridge said build upon Slavery, and Republicans said that, while they would not interfere with Slavery in the States, the Territories should remain free. [Applause.] Mr. Lincoln was in favor of following the precepts of our fathers. Those fathers met and answered the question by planting the tree of liberty in all our national domain, and this had been done under the lead of Virginia. God bless the Old Dominion for that. [Applause.] The tree had borne good fruit in five States, upon whose soil the foot of a slave could not press. [Applause.] And the youngest of these States, Wisconsin, was even now nearly equal to Virginia herself. [Applause.] He did not mean to speak disrespectfully of Virginia, the mother of States and of statesmen. [Applause.] He deplored her change of opinion; that she should say that Slavery is a blessing; that she should embrace what Washington, Jefferson and the fathers of the country denounced as a curse and a scourge, whose desolating power was such, that in comparison with it a famine would be a blessing. Mr. Mason and Mr. Hunter both had held, in the United States Senate, that Slavery was a blessing. What a change from Washington to Wise! from Jefferson to Hunter! from the grandfather Mason of the revolution, to Mason the grandson of to-day! [Applause.] Thank God the States of the northwest were born of Virginia when she gave to her offspring her own love of liberty. [Applause.] Millions would bless her that these States had been built upon Freedom. Our fathers were the real giants, the great giants in our history.

How different was the action of South Carolina, which, in ceding her territory, imposed upon Congress the doctrine of non-intervention. Thus, Tennessee from being a Slave Territory became a Slave State. The acquisition of Louisiana presented the question in a different form, ending in the Compromise of 1820. Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas had thus come in at Slave States, and no sooner had the blossoms of the tree planted north of the compromise line appeared, than the Little Giants began to try and destroy them.

Mr. Douglas, in his last speech in the Senate, previous to the Charleston Convention, made his appeal for Southern support, boasting that under the doctrine of non-intervention, New-Mexico had been secured to Slavery, and the line of Slavery extended a degree and a half more than the South ever claimed. Mr. Douglas asked the South what other inch Slavery had gained except through non-intervention? And he asked the South if it could not trust this principle further? Had Senator Seward [applause] said this, they might object to it; but here was the boast of Mr. Douglas, appealing for Southern support. He would put this question to them: Were these the fruits promised by Mr. Douglas, and upon which Mr. Douglas had claimed their support?

Let them look at this principle as set forth in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and see what it was, as well as what it was not. The people of the Territories were left free to form their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution. That was a freedom clause with a subjection qualification. This bill was held up to the North as a pillar of freedom, and to the South as a pillar of Slavery. The bill turned out a delusion and a snare. What meant this subjection clause? It meant that the Congress of the United States should have no control in the Territories; that under the guise of Popular Sovereignty the question of Slavery admission was left to the Courts. When Senator Chase [applause] proposed an amendment to give the Territorial Legislature the power to keep Slavery out, Mr. Douglas and his Democratic friends voted it down, as they did the amendment proposed by Mr. Trumbull,—thus voting down Popular Sovereignty. [Applause.] The fact was, the Popular Sovereignty of the Nebraska Bill meant Judicial Sovereignty in the Territories. Republican Popular Sovereignty, and the Popular Sovereignty of the Constitution was, to let the representatives of the people—the National Congress—govern the Territories. [Applause.] But, that was the very thing Mr. Douglas wanted to crush out, because the people controled the Congress, Mr. Douglas would transfer the great question of the day from the people's branch of the Government—Congress—to the decision of the Supreme Court, nine respectable men, holding positions for life, of whom few would die, and none resign, [Laughter.] What a figure would Mr. Douglas' Popular Sovereignty present, entering a Territory clothed in Dred Scott chains, and Mr. Douglas exclaiming "Glorious Popular Sovereignty—perfect freedom!" [Laughter and applause.] What difference was there whether Slavery went into the Territories under legislative or judicial action? Yet, when pressed by Mr. Lincoln at Freeport, Mr. Douglas said that a people had a right to shape their institutions in their own way, in spite of the Supreme Court, by unfriendly legislation. [Laughter and applause.] Such an explanation was an insult to honest men, and implied that Slavery could be kept out of the Territories by a violation of constitutional obligation. The fusion against Mr. Lincoln was natural, as Breckinridge was for Slavery in the Territories, and Bell and Douglas were against freedom in the Territories. [Applause.] Mr. Benjamin had explained why the South did not favor Douglas. It was because, after making a bargain with the South, his knees shook when he went home, and he faltered. [Applause.] And the real Democracy of the country dropped him because he ever made the bargain. [Applause.] His doctrine of unfriendly legislation was bad in morals, and worse in principle, and, if the truth was told of him, he was, indeed, a fallen star. [Applause, during which Senator Doolittle retired.]

There were now loud calls for "Chase," "song," &c. The Chairman announced that Mr. Chase was not in the house, but was announced to speak a few days hence.

There were now loud calls for "Field," "Opdyke," "song," "music," &c.

Mr. Clark, of Rochester, then sang a Republican song, "We're Coming."

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Carroll, of Troy, amid cries of "Who is he?"

Mr. Carroll proceeded to inform the audience of the progress of the cause in the interior of the State. He predicted 100,000 majority in the State for Lincoln. [Deafening applause.] Did the Opposition rely on Washington Hunt?

A Voice—"Dry goods." [Laughter.]

Mr. Carroll—We know no such principle out West. [Laughter.]

After a brief interruption, caused by the entrance of the Knickerbocker Wide-Awakes, Mr. Carroll proceeded to prophecy a Republican triumph in 1860 and 1864. If New-York would but diminish the majority of the opposition he would promise them 75,000 majority for old Abe Lincoln, and a little more for Gov. Morgan. [Applause.]

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Doolittle, and the meeting adjourned.

TWENTIETH WARD WIDE-AWAKES.

Republican Mass Meeting.

ADDRESSES BY HON. S. T. THOMPSON—E. DELAFIELD SMITH—HON. WM. E. COALE AND I. T. WILLIAMS.

Through the streets and avenues of the Twentieth Ward, last evening, the Wide-Awakes paraded in force, and a large mass meeting of Republicans was held at Lamartine Hall, Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, where

Wm. R. Stewart, Esq., was called to the Chair, and, introduced by him,

Hon. S. T. Thompson, of California, made a speech. He congratulated the Republicans upon the successes in Oregon, whence, though they did not often have thunder-storms on the Pacific coast, they had recently received a very loud report. He congratulated them also upon the first success of the campaign in Connecticut, whence he originally came, which had been materially aided by the efforts there of Mayor Wood, in behalf of the Democracy. They had reached a point at which the question arose whether a majority should rule this country, or more properly whether the majority would dare to take the control in spite of the minority. They must come to the conclusion that a change in the Administration was desirable. No change assuredly could be for the worse. Time was when the incumbents of the Presidential office magnified it. Mr. Thompson commented severely upon the malatversion of Mr. Buchanan. He had it from private sources in California that the Golden State would probably cast her vote for Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] He would confess that, much as he rejoiced in the Republican triumphs in Connecticut, Maine, Indiana and Pennsylvania, [applause,] more than all it would rejoice him personally to see California placing herself on the right side. [Applause.] He animadverted especially upon the immunity with which Walker and other fillibusters had been allowed by our Government to disturb the peace of neighboring nations; dwelt upon the Kansas outrages; claimed for Republican principles that the fathers of the Republic stood sponsor for them, and concluded amid loud applause.

E. Delafield Smith next made a stirring appeal in behalf of Republican principles. He was loudly applauded.

Hon. Wm. E. Coale, of Maryland, said he would not discuss the Slavery question at length, which had already been extensively explained, and was fully understood. He told of the progress of Republican principles at the South, and especially in Maryland, dwelt upon the difficulties that had been encountered there in maintaining them, and promised that the little band which supports Lincoln and Liberty there will do its duty on the 6th of November. Mr. Coale spoke very effectively, and called forth a great deal of enthusiasm.

I. T. Williams, Esq., was the next speaker. He examined the Popular Sovereignty doctrines of Mr. Douglas, and handled the "Little Giant" without gloves. At the close of his remarks, which were conceived in perspicacity, and brought forth with great eloquence, the meeting adjourned with loud cheers, prolonged for the Republican candidates.

The Insults to the Wide-Awakes.

In the report of the attempt to incite a riot on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the reception of the Philadelphia Wide-Awakes, it was inadvertently stated that the disturbance occurred opposite the New-York Hotel. Such was not the case. The trouble originated opposite the Stuyvesant Institute, in which building are the head-quarters of the Young Men's Republican Club, and thence spread to the corner of Bleecker-street, where the fighting and tumult raged fiercest. The police at this point made the arrests. The prisoners, however, six in number, were yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Connolly, who administered a severe reprimand to each of them.

THE ASTOR HOUSE CONFERENCE.

A Movement to Concentrate the Democratic Vote on Congressional Candidates.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the various Democratic organizations of our City in favor of having but one Anti-Republican candidate for Congress in each of the six Districts comprised within Manhattan Island. In obedience to this feeling, Anson Herrick, the Tammany Hall nominee for Congress in the Eighth District, consisting of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, called a meeting on last Monday evening of all the leading Democrats in his District for the purpose of consulting them as to the best means for concentrating the Anti-Republican vote on some one candidate. Mr. Herrick then submitted a letter, setting forth the certainty of Abraham Wakeman's election, and professing his own willingness to withdraw, if by so doing, he could insure a concentration of the Democratic vote upon some other candidate not yet named.

On receipt of this letter and after consultation, the meeting appointed a Committee of ten, consisting of the following individuals: John J. Bradley, Sam. F. Butterworth, Sam. L. M. Barlow, Joel Wolfe, Terence Farley, R. G. Horton, Stephen P. Russell, John C. T. Smidt, Thomas B. Tappen and James Humes. This Committee was instructed to place itself in communication with the Mozart candidate, and ask him to name a Corresponding Committee of his friends, in whose hands he would be willing to leave the settlement of the disputed point. Thereupon a Mozart Committee was appointed by Dr. Bradford, consisting of Fernando Wood, Dennis Root, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Daniel Witter, Daniel Gillespie, and five others. These respective Committees met yesterday at the Astor House, and from the tenor of their final proceedings it may be expected that some compromise Democratic candidate, able to unite the votes of both wings of the Unterrified, may be nominated to-day, subject however to the approval of the Tammany Hall and Mozart Conventions.

At the meeting yesterday a communication from Deacon Herrick was received, avowing his perfect willingness to retire if Mr. Bradford would do likewise. A communication was also received from Bradford, containing a variety of propositions, all redounding to his own benefit, but they were summarily rejected. The Conference Committee then began to vote for a compromise candidate, but each *viva voce* tally showed ten for Herrick, and ten adhering to Mozart Hall. A secret ballot was then suggested, as a means for the transaction of a little secure cheating; but, wonderful to relate, the result still stood as before. Here were twenty politicians who all, for this one occasion at least, acted secretly as they professed to feel in public!

It becoming evident at length that such a struggle could lead to no result, Mr. S. F. Butterworth proposed an adjournment *sine die*, at the same time stating that Mr. Wood must expect to be held responsible by the Democratic Party, not only of the City, but of the State and the United States, in case this District should be carried by the Republicans through divisions in the Democratic camp. So earnest and peremptory was the speaker, that Mr. Wood seemed at once to lower his pretensions, and now for the first time talked of withdrawing Bradford from the field. On this the Conference was reopened, and both sides separated yesterday afternoon, with a promise from Wood that he would cause Bradford to withdraw, and submit four neutral names to the Joint Committees, any one of which would be acceptable to and supported by the Mozart machine. To-day settles whether there shall be one or two Democratic candidates in the Eighth District; and on the solution of this vexed question, the fate of several other Congressional districts may depend. It is for this reason that we have given so much attention to a matter in itself of no very great consequence—any pretended Democratic union at this late day having but little chance to defeat Mr. Wakeman, who has been working industriously for success, while his opponents were raising and exacerbating hostile feelings which will not down at their bidding.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

We have additional advices (to Sept. 11) from the Brazil squadron. The United States steam gunboat *Dacotah*, which turns out satisfactorily, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 2d ult. from Madeira, where she stopped to coal and deliver mails for the naval vessels on the African station. The *Dacotah* is one of the new gunboats, and is on her way to reinforce our East India squadron. She would sail from Rio for Hong Kong on the 18th ult. The intelligence obtained at Madeira from the African fleet reported the ships' companies in good health generally. The brig-of-war *Bainbridge* entered Rio on the 8th ult., and on the following day commenced taking in stores for her homeward-bound voyage. She would sail before the 20th; her arrival at Boston, which has been expected for weeks, may therefore take place very soon. The *Dolphin* had arrived at Buenos Ayres from Montevideo, so that the news, *via* England, announcing her departure for home was premature. She is ordered to return, however, which may account for the mistake. The *Seminole* was to proceed up the La Plata, but the whereabouts of the *Congress* and *Pulaski* are not known.

Mails for the African squadron will be forwarded in the corvette *Saratoga*, to sail from Philadelphia in a few weeks; for the East Indies in the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, now preparing at Brooklyn to sail about the 10th prox. It is probably too late to send any more correspondence for the Mediterranean fleet by the storeship *Release*, as that vessel will sail from Boston when the first fair wind blows. The *Cumberland* (corvette) will take from this port, in about three weeks, letters, parcels, &c., for the Home and Pacific squadron, if left properly directed at the Navy-yard.

The construction of what promises to be one of the most interesting features of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, has just been commenced. The large grass lot, fronting the Lyceum and measuring about 200 feet in length and 100 in width, is to be at once turned into a splendid naval gun ground, on which more than 300 pieces of cannon will be arranged in regular battle fashion. For years quite a large quantity of Uncle Sam's guns have been rather loosely hidden from the public view, near the hospital; but they are destined, for the future, to ornament the showiest portion of the yard. Fifty or sixty laborers were yesterday engaged excavating beds for the granite skids, on which the ordnance is to rest; and before five weeks the whole aspect of the Navy-Yard will be altered, by the addition to it of the most warlike and attractive "ornamental square."

Col. Fontleroy had hardly garrisoned the new military station named after himself, in New-Mexico, when it became his duty to report a most interesting Indian fight. On the 30th September, while quietly attending to the orders of their posts, a sentinel-guard of 30 United States troops were notified by one of their number of the proximity of a band of marauding Indians. A herd of mules and oxen were grazing between the soldiers' guard-point and the camp. The Red-skins plunged vigorously into the fray, and made extraordinary efforts to capture the herd, which failed, seven mounted men having gallantly repulsed them. They tried again, however, and succeeded in seizing the prey, which was soon recovered by the soldiers. Three times, in succession, did the determined marauders obtain their coveted booty and lose it. They were finally routed, but, owing to the supposed fact that they were fastened to their saddles, no dead bodies remained on the ground. Five of the seven brave troops were wounded. A gallant sergeant, who ought to get a commission, commanded the United States forces.

The steamer *Star of the South* has been engaged to carry to Texas United States troops from the several recruiting places adjoining the New-York District, on the 31st inst. The final preparations for their departure will be completed in a day or two. Col. Chandler having been relieved from duty with them, Capt. Hill, First Artillery, will command. Capt. Jacket has been relieved from accompanying the detachment going to Leavenworth, but will join them at Fort Smith. Lieut. Jortelle, Sixth Infantry, goes with the California troops.

News from Hayti.

OVATION TO AN AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST—HIGH-FALUTIN SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS—NEW SENTIMENTS FOR ANTI-SLAVERY DEMONSTRATIONS.

We have received Hayti papers up to the 6th instant, with the latest details of Hayti news.

James Redpath, a well-known Abolitionist and friend of John Brown, was the recipient of a popular ovation at Port au Prince, on the 27th of September, on the occasion of his return to the United States. The *Progres* says:

"James Redpath—such is the name that we now seek to specially honor—James Redpath, one of the most active members of the Abolitionist Party—James Redpath, the indefatigable emancipationist, one of the glorious survivors of Harper's Ferry—the admirer of the admirable John Brown, and the recipient of his last words."

Thursday, September 27, was the day, and the large Hotel des Antilles the place chosen for the ovation.

M. J. M. Duval, President of the Assembly, opened the exercises by saying:

"Gentlemen: On this occasion let us give a new testimony of acknowledgement to all those who preach Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The first toast is to him whose incessant labors aid the triumph of the sacred cause of liberty and the regeneration of the African race—Mr. James Redpath."

Mr. Redpath, in reply, delivered a speech in English, which was rendered in French as he spoke by a gentleman present. After thanking his entertainers for the honor done him, and alluding to the work of Abolitionists, he said:

"The groans of the slaves, the prayers of their friends, the blood of the martyrs of Harper's Ferry have been heard before the Tribunal of the Eternal. The great wrong will soon come to an end. Let us hope it will be accomplished as peaceably as in Jamaica. I trust that in a few years we shall see Slavery ranged among the things that were.

In the name of all Abolitionists who seek by peaceable means to eradicate Slavery, I thank you, Haytians, for your sympathy; in the name of my dear friends, the survivors of Harper's Ferry and the family of John Brown, I heartily thank you for your generous gifts; in the name of those Anti-Slavery men who believe that the slave ought to be delivered by force, and who are always ready to aid in such an undertaking, I thank thee, beautiful Hayti, country of Petion and Dessalines, for the lesson thy history teaches and the hope it inspires.

"Before taking my seat, gentlemen, I beg you to add to the favors you have already bestowed upon me, that of drinking with me to Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—the liberty of all men, the fraternity of all races, the equality of all men of all races, and in all parts of the earth."

President Geffrard was not present, but sent to the meeting assurances of his approval of its objects.

Among the other sentiments offered during the evening were the following:

"Honor, honor, honor to Thaddeus Hyatt, the fervent Abolitionist, the soldier of the great cause, the apostle of humanity, the friend of John Brown and Redpath."

"Honor, a thousand times honor, to the memory of our well-beloved brother of our excellent friend, John Brown, the illustrious martyr of the cause of African Freedom. May he enjoy the benediction of God."

Let us drink to the Master of Thought, to the King of Poesy, to the grandest and most beautiful personification of modern democracy—let us drink to Victor Hugo.

To M. De Lamartine, the great Philosopher of the Nineteenth Century.

May this illustrious writer, who had already given so many proofs of his sympathy for the Haytians, always show himself to be a worthy apostle of the liberty of the blacks. Let the name of this defender of the African cause be upon our lips as it is in our hearts; his devotion to the noble cause he defends renders him more and more worthy of our admiration.

To Monsieur De Lamartine, the courageous defender of the children of Africa!"

After the dinner, Mr. Redpath was escorted by a torchlight procession to the bark *Lex*, and hailed with cheers.

A decree of perpetual banishment has been issued against Salamon, the Ex-Minister of Soulouque.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Advices from California and Oregon—$1,240,000 on the Way to New-York—Political Excitement.

St. Joseph, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Pony Express, from San Francisco Oct. 13, with three days later intelligence from California, arrived this morning. The news is very meagre.

The steamship *Golden Age* sailed from San Francisco on the 11th inst., for Panama, with 323 passengers and $1,350,000 in treasure, of which $1,240,000 were for New-York.

The treasure list is as follows:

Alsop & Co.	$26,399	J. Seligman & Co.	$31,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	204,500	Flint, Peabody & Co.	30,000
B. Davidson	112,000	Tallant & Wilde	28,800
Abel Lyng	99,000	Fritz & Ralston	20,000
Lather & Church	94,000	Mark Brumgan & Co.	15,000
Parrott & Co.	8,294	C. T. Meader & Co.	11,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	76,500	Freeman & Co	105,000
B. F. Hastings & Co.	58,000	Thos. S. Fiske & Co.	10,000
L. & M. Sachs & Co.	45,000	Reynolds, Reis & Co.	10,500
Levi Strauss	35,000	J. B. Weir & Co.	4,182
D. O. Mills & Co.	32,000	Other shippers	50,380
Henry Henbrich	31,100		
Total			$1,3[illegible]

The following are the names of the cabin passengers by the *Golden Age*:

Mr. McCormick and daughter, Capt. Frisbie and family, Mrs. Dewey and mother, Capt. Alden and wife, Capt. Ingales, U. S. A.; G. T. Rankin, do.; Mrs. Phœbe Logan, J. W. Morrison, G. N. Herman, H. W. Bashford and wife, Mrs. Dr. Ashe and 2 infants, G. H. Bosworth, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. J. W. Bridgham and 2 infants, James White and wife, Mr. Rosenberger, Chas. Walcott, Mr. Brooks, Dr. Birdsall, Dr. Wells, W. B. Peters, W. F. Mason, W. R. Nevius, J. J. Yates, Capt. Chas. Gill, S. Anderson, wife and infant, W. Hess, wife and 2 children, Mr. Lane, wife and infant, J. J. Blivin, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Mr. Haibeson, Mr. Hickman, J. Ackerman, J. T. Dusolyer, wife and two children, J. P. Buckley, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Raisdell and two children, Wm. Callander and wife, G. T. Barstow, Mrs. Dexter and infant, Capt. Hoyt, J. H. Butler, J. W. Hill, J. Leclerie, Mrs. Jane Kelly and two children, Thos. Kelly, Saml. Nathan, Madame Gabel, D. M. Haskins, J. P. Haskins, D. S. Murphy, Jas. McCreery, John McCreery, Fred. Hoin, S. Hockstein and son, G. W. Allen, Mrs. K. Hall and two children, John Hall, John Carr, James Smith, John Wait, C. C. Bagley, J. Aiken and wife, G. Aiken, James Arnott, J. T. Marlette, Solomon Showfeldt, J. H. Cole, N. W. Campbell, R. T. Darcy and infant, Mrs. Hunt and two children, Miss H. F. Kelton, and 215 in the steerage.

There is no general news of importance.

The political canvass engrosses universal attention. The anxiety to hear the returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, is becoming intense, and even many Republicans are fearful that Pennsylvania will go Democratic. If the October elections in Pennsylvania and other Northern States go Republican, there will be an immense gain to that party here before November.

Gov. Downey, who has been stumping the State for Douglas, expressed his opinion in private that California will go for Douglas by a large majority, and that the Breckinridge ticket will run largely behind the Republicans. It is believed that the Bell and Everett men will mostly vote for Douglas.

Senator Gwin and Gen. J. N. McDougal have been making speeches violently abusive of each other; each accusing the other of dishonestly representing California at Washington. It is rumored that correspondence of a hostile nature is now proceeding between them, but there is probably little danger of a duel.

The Douglas papers in Oregon are very bitter in denouncing the coalition by which a Republican Senator was elected. The President of the Senate, a Douglas Democrat, has been burnt in effigy, in the county he represents by the Douglas Democrats. This course was probably resorted to to counteract the effect of the charges that the Republicans and Douglas Democrats are working for a common object.

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING NEWS.

San Francisco, Saturday, Oct. 13.

There is a partial renewal of the activity in trade. The country demand has revived to some extent, and jobbers are in market for small supplies. Prices are without change, except in such cases as are noted in the following: Candles—Sales 315 boxes Adamantine, in lots, at 22½c.@23c.; demand fair. Coffee—Sales 350 bags Rio, at 15½c.; and 829 bags damaged, 13½c.@14c. Coal inactive and rather heavy. In dry goods a good business is doing by dealers. Staples are without movement and unchanged. Fish—Light sales; dry Cod, 6¼c.; No. 1 Mackerel, in kits, $3 25. Fruits—Preserves and case goods are more active at last quotations; other kinds as last reported. Gunny Bags—Sales at 13½c. The demand for Butter is active; Isthmus firm at 27½c.; market mostly cleared of parcels in prime condition. Lard—Small transactions at 20c. for J. H. & Co. and Aldens; 18c. for Skeldings. Pork—Sales, in lots, 120 bbls. clear, $23; 150 half-bbls. clear, $11 25. Bacon—Moderate demand for old, 13c.@13½c.; for new, 15c. Hams dull and unchanged. Cheese, 18c.@20c. Carolina Rice, 6c.@6¾.: foreign quiet, without particular movement. Sugars again more active and firmer; sales No. 1 China, 9¼c.@9¼c.; choice steady at 11c.; most last arrivals crushed passed into second hands at 14c.@14½c., and market firm at 15c., without transactions. Foreign Brandies still dull; better feeling in Holland Gin, with considerable sales. Domestics fluctuating. Whisky 45c.@50c.; pure spirits lower at 47½. Alcohol without transactions. Teas and Wines quiet as last noted. The demand for Wheat continues steady, with liberal sales for export at about $1 50. The bark *Trent*, for Liverpool, has completed a cargo of 5,400 bbls. Superfine Flour. The ship *Pam Flush* is chartered to load grain for Cork. Money continues easy. Last steamer's day's engagements were met with unusual facility, notwithstanding the large shipments of Treasure. Ordinary business loans are taken at 1½ ⅌ cent. Large sums on collateral can be had at 1¼.

Arrived—12th, ships *Meteor*, Boston; *Neptune's Favorite*, New-York.

Sailed—11th, ships *David Brown*, New-York; 13th, *Hornet*, do.; cleared—13th, ship *Storm King*; Hong Kong.

Whalers.—Spoken—Sept. 12, lat. 25° S., long. 117° W., ship *Ocean*, (of New-Bedford,) 1,050 sperm.

Sept. 15, lat. 50° N., long. 117° 30' W., ship *Swift*, (of New-Bedford,) Worth, 450 sperm.

Sept. 12, on the Equator, long. 117° W., ship *Spartan*, (of Nahant,) Bunker, 50 sperm, 40 whale.

Capt. Worth, of the ship *Swift*, reports the following vessels at New-Zealand, June 25: Ships *Oneida*, (of N. B.,) Benson, with 750 sperm; *Jas. Arnold, Sr.*, (of N. B.,) Sullivan, 1,750 sperm; *Sea Gull*, (of N. B.,) Nickels, 1,300 sperm; *Waverly*, (of N. B.,) Vinal, 600 sperm, 200 whale; *Mohawk*, (of Nahant,) Swain, 200 sperm.

The Captain of the Minnie Schiffer at Home.

By the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 19th inst., we learn that the intelligence of the loss of the steamer *Connaught*, in connection with the heroic conduct of Capt. Wilson, who is well known in that city, created a deep sensation. All the papers express unbounded admiration of the disinterested and noble conduct of the Captain of the *Minnie Schiffer*, not unmixed with expressions of pride, that Capt. Wilson was recognized as a New-Orleans commander, who was widely known there, and as widely respected among the merchants and shippers for his generous and manly qualities. Biographies, more or less extended, appeared in most of the papers; photographs of the now celebrated little brig and of her commander were displayed in the Exchange, and great satisfaction was expressed that the merchants of New-York were subscribing to a fund to make some suitable testimonial to the deserving seaman. It should perhaps be mentiond that after the very proper distribution to the other officers, and to the crew of their share of the fund, a little over $3,000 remains to Capt. Wilson. As the subscription is still open at Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall's, there is no doubt that the amount will be considerably increased.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge Represented—Falsification of Republican Positions—Strange Doctrines and Union-Loving—Joe Lane the Choice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

Induced thereto by my desire fairly to present the position of the political parties of the South, I returned to this place from Alabama, that I might be present at the discussion of candidates for the post of State elector, representing the Southern parties. I am pleased to think that the speeches I have heard have warranted my belief and sanctioned my visit. They present in a condensed form all that can be said of politics in this range of States. The Bell men, fearful yet hoping, stand by struggling. The Douglas men have no word to say against their old antagonist, but aiming their darts at the section of their party which cluster under the sectional banner of BRECKINRIDGE, yield the field and hold on to the organization. The Breckinridge men, if I may judge by their champion, now as ever, defame the majority of the people in the Union; falsify records without remorse; cling to Popular Sovereignty where DOUGLAS is thought to be strong, and deny it where he is unpopular; claim to be non-interventionists where protection needs adulteration, and quirk and quibble everywhere.

The speeches, of which I send a full abstract, are, however, incomplete. The Republican Party of Tennessee is not here represented. This may seem strange to say, but beyond fear of contradiction I assert that if the citizens of the United States, resident here, were possessed of *all* their constitutional rights, the Republican organization would be gallantly defended and ably manned. It is not only by tens that I have met Republicans in this State as I have traveled through it. The evils of Slavery have more foes in the State than Kentucky can boast, the efforts of a Cassius to the contrary notwithstanding. Unfortunately, I discover here the great truth of BROWNSON'S remark that "the Constitution and laws guarantee to us the most perfect freedom of thought and speech, but public opinion, which in a democracy is supreme and reigns as a despot, exercises here a more effectual restraint on both thought and speech than is or can be exercised by the most arbitrary and despotic Government in the Old World." There is here entertained by many people a sentiment "sounding to" Freedom, and Slavery is not universally looked upon as the "blessing morally, socially and politically," that JOHN BELL described it to be when in 1850 he "gave his views on the Slavery question in all its varied aspects."

The debate yesterday afternoon was between Judge BRIEN, of this city, representing the Bell Electoral ticket; Mr. WHITTHORNE, candidate for Elector for the State at large, on the Breckinridge platform; and Col. WATTERSON, of McMinnville, speaking for DOUGLAS. I proceed to the discussion itself, feeling assured that it is unnecessary to call attention to the falsification of republicanism, or the insulting language aimed at our citizens of foreign birth, which found place in the speech of the party named second on the list of speakers.

JUDGE BRIEN'S REMARKS

contained but little argument. It was directed mainly to the sympathies of the audience, and presented the following considerations and views.

Having remarked upon the importance of the present campaign, as touching the perpetuity of the Union, the speaker said:

"This 'Black Republican Party at the North is, as we know, a powerful party. So far as majorities are concerned, above Mason and Dixon's line, they outnumber us, and in a contest like this it becomes us to avoid any issue that makes one side of Mason and Dixon's line go one way or the other, and it becomes a matter of the first moment that we shall avoid, if we can, a direct sectional vote between the North and the South. That LINCOLN is a sectional candidate no man will attempt to controvert. That the candidates on this ticket are both above Mason and Dixon's line no one will deny, and that they are running upon a sectional platform will not be controverted. On the other hand, if the Breckinridge Party shall succeed in drawing off the South into this secional fight, and shall be able to consolidate the South against the North, insisting upon rights which are denied or doubted at the North, that at once produces a contest between the North and South, and although it may not at present be marked so distinctly by Mason's and Dixon's line, yet it will result that dissolution will follow."

He then proceeded to develope the issues involved in the canvas (as he understood them) as follows:

The Black Republican Party insists that Slavery shall be prohibited in the Territories, and that the General Government has absolute control over the question. The Breckinridge—or Secession party—you will pardon me for saying that, for I believe in my conscience it is a secession party, although BRECKINRIDGE may not possibly intend any such thing—the Breckinridge party at the South insists that they shall have protection of Slavery in the Territories, thus making a direct issue between them and the North.

This is the antagonism that is between the two parties, and that is all of it.

His next effort was to show that this controversy was based upon an abstraction, the settlement of which, to the liking of either party would not result to the benefit of any man in the United States. Were it not so then, he argued, the enforcement of either the Republican or the Breckinridge doctrine, would be an outrage upon a large proportion of the people in the Union. He thought that the result of the success of the advocates of either of these doctrines would inevitably be a dissolution of the Union, to avoid which he desired to see a compromise effected by the election of JOHN BELL. The South would gain nothing by the conflict they seemed so much to desire to enter upon, for said he:

Allow me to ask what the South would gain by such a conflict? Where does this feeling principally exist? Not so much in this State as in the eight cotton States. Suppose that they succeed in the South in bringing about a peaceable separation of the Union; suppose they should succeed in drawing a line upon these Middle States between these and more Southern States, and establish, as they greatly desire to do, a Southern confederacy. What would they gain? Look at it for a single moment. What good would they accomplish? They have not got white population enough in all their territory to protect themselves against their slaves, if they were incited to insurrection and furnished with the means to carry out that insurrection. They actually dependent upon the Middle States and the General Government to maintain and support them in their present position and rights. The feeling of the civilized world, as is known to every man that has inquired upon the subject, or as may be learned by any one who will investigate, except in the United States of America, is against the institution of Slavery. Suppose then, you put them with a Southern confederacy, leaving those States north of them, which have all that power, waging war against them, the feeling of the civilized world being against them, could the Southern States sustain themselves? Yet they have the foolishness to want to throw off the protection of the Government for a mere technical abstraction, as to their "great constitutional rights."

A calculation of the want of chance of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S election next engrossed his attention. That candidate can expect no support from the Middle or Northern States, and if, getting the whole South, as his friends claimed he would, he should get his share of the votes of New-York, he would still fall short of an election. If he were elected, no good is promised by his friends as the result of his Administration, and this even when his entire party stands impeached with the design to carry out a plan matured and cherished of dissolving the Union, that a Southern confederacy may be established. Mr. B. denies the charge that he is a disunionist, "but," the speaker continued,

"It is utterly impossible for BRECKINRIDGE to free himself from that charge, because, as I have shown, the main strength upon which he relies is in favor of the dissolution of the Union. I think that there are conservative elements enough North and South, however, to prevent either LINCOLN or BRECKINRIDGE from being elected. I know there are enough to prevent the election of BRECKINRIDGE. I fear not enough to prevent the success of LINCOLN—but I have trust in God, and hope there is. But all the evils which threaten the country may be cured by the election of JOHN BELL. He is the only man that can beat Mr. LINCOLN, if he can be beat at all. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE cannot do it, as I have already shown you. DOUGLAS cannot do it. Why? Because the Democratic Party is split in two, and DOUGLAS' strength comes from the North, and we have seen so much as shows that he cannot carry the Northern States."

He then proceeded to a consideration of the record of JOHN BELL, to show that he is "sound upon the goose," saying, in the course of his remarks:

"They ask you to tell what he ever did for mankind? Let me tell you one thing that he did. He is the only man that ever stood up in the Senate of the United States at that time and said that Slavery was politically, morally and socially right; an institution for the benefit both of owner and slave, and one that had done more for the happiness and prosperity of the United States, and for the benefit of humanity, than any other. Did you ever hear a Democrat say that? I will tell you what I did hear one say—I heard it on the battle-ground of Tippecanoe. He said, 'I don't belong to any party that has for its object the extension of Slavery.' Is such not a strange man to go for the South, for you are for the extension of Slavery into the Territories. Do you not think he is a great man? That is JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, your candidate for the Presidency. He said more in those few words against Slavery than ever JOHN BELL said in the course of his life. JOHN BELL is a man whose every interest is in the South, or nearly so. All his interests are in the State of Tennessee, in slaves and in property here, and to say that such a man cannot be trusted by the South is preposterous, the more so when the man that they insist upon as being *par excellence* a southern man in all his relations, said what I have just quoted, and himself moreover, does not own a slave on God Almighty's earth, and has a free negro hired to wait upon him and nurse his child."

He next spoke of BELL'S chances, saying:

"But they say that Mr. BELL has no chance to be elected. Well, I think that is a great mistake. I give it as my opinion that he will get every Southern State certainly, except two or three; one of these is South Carolina. The others, I think he has a good and the best chance to get. I think he needs but one thing, and if you satisfy me of that to-day, I would content myself with leaving the question so far that New-York would go against LINCOLN. Then I would be satisfied that BELL would be elected."

At the same time he claimed that as the contending parties would rather take a middle man than enhance the success of its opponent, the election of BELL was assured if it was left to the House of Representatives to decide the contest. The platform was then reviewed and held to be sufficient for the security of all men of both sections.

But said he:

"They say they are for insisting upon their Constitutional rights. and they ask me if I am against that. I say no; I am for your Constitutional rights, but I am for obtaining them in a way different from that which you propose. I propose to give you your Constitutional rights, but not in the way they do.

I turn to them and ask, 'Are you for the Constitution?' 'Oh, yes,' they say. Now let me see whether you propose to stand by it. Here is a long list of gentlemen—it contains only the representatives of the great body of Disunionists, that say if Mr. LINCOLN is elected President of the United States, that is sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. You say that, because you are for your Constitutional rights, and you say it because you believe it would be an infringement upon those Constitutional rights. Suppose he is elected according to the forms of the Constitution; suppose the vote is all fairly polled and canvassed, and it turns out that he has a majority of the votes of the people of the United States, will he be elected under the Constitution? Yes, Sirs, he will then be elected by the forms established according to the Constitution. Yet you propose to resist his inauguration or his government upon the ground that he is elected. Do you not, then, violate the Constitution? Yet you are great sticklers for the Constitution and for your Constitutional rights. You are willing to bring the Government to a stop and to an end, to obtain your 'great Constitutional rights,' and do not remember that you violate a great Constitutional principle that applies to all the people of the United States."

The remainder of his alloted time was taken up by his reading quotations from the speech of Mr. TOWNSEND on the St. John's Colleton resolutions in South Carolina, to show the bold audacity with which disunion sentiments are expressed in the extreme South.

THE DOUGLAS SPEECH.

Col. WATTERSON, of McMinnville, representing the Douglas wing of the Democratic Party, followed. His speech was throughout directed against the opposing sections of the Democracy. He opened and occupied some twenty-five minutes of his time with a recital of the facts, as he understood them, connected with the split at Charleston and Baltimore, with a view to show that DOUGLAS is the regular nominee. While on this branch of his subject, taking the opportunity to denounce Gov. HARRIS, of this State, as the man peculiarly responsible for the secession of the delegates of this State. He was particularly loud in his denunciation of men, pretending to be Democrats, who do not vote the regular ticket, declaring that he and many others had within two years, so help him God, voted for men because they were the regular nominees, when he would rather "have taken a dose of castor oil." In reply to the assertion that support of DOUGLAS is assistance to BELL, he remarked that he did not care to whose benefit it resulted, for bolters should not have disorganized the party; they having done so he was not one to fly the track to continue a wrong. Before Heaven he believed the nomination of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE to be sectional, and he would not join any such crowd; said he, "I would not touch him with a forty foot pole, if there were no other candidate in the State."

He then made reference to WILLIAM L. YANCEY, and quoted opinions of the Breckinridge organs of this State to show how but a few months since they declared the hero of their canvass to be unworthy of confidence; the head of a league which no honest or patriotic man could indorse, and as one who should be allowed to sink from infamy into insignificance.

BRECKINRIDGE then came in for some attention, merely, however, so far as regards his refusal or neglect to answer the Norfolk questions. He reiterated the charge of Disunionism against his party and his supporters, and closed.

BRECKINRIDGE SENTIMENTS.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Columbia, representing the Breckinridge Party, then took the stand. He complained that neither of his competitors had not spoken of the great enemy, the Republican Party. He had nothing to say as to the regularity or irregularity of DOUGLAS' nomination, but that he had been taught to vote upon principle, he should not support any man who had fallen from grace, as such a man could no longer be a Democrat. *He read the following from some book, and declared the same to be taken from the Republican Platform of* 1856; of course every intelligent man knows the same is not to be found anywhere except as emanating from Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, in his celebrated Frankfort speech.

To introduce the doctrine of negro equality into American politics and to make it the ground of positive legislation hostile to the Southern States.

To exclude the slave property of the South from the territory now in the Union or which may hereafter be acquired.

To prevent the admission in any latitude of another slaveholding State.

To repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and practically refuse to obey the Constitution on that subject.

To refuse to prevent, by State action, the spoliation of Slave property, but, on the contrary, to make it a criminal offence in their citizens to obey the laws of the Union, in so far as they protect property in African slaves.

To abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

To abolish it in the forts, arsenals, dock-yards and other places in the South, where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction.

To abolish the internal and coastwise trade.

To limit, harass and frown upon the institution in every mode of political action, and by every form of public opinion.

And finally, by the Executive, by Congress, by the postal service, the Press and all other accessible modes, to agitate without ceasing, until the Southern States without sympathy or brotherhood in the Union—worn down by the unequal struggle—shall be compelled to surrender ignominiously and emancipate their slaves.

He continued—"Have I done any injustice to the Black Republicans? If I have not, is there a man who hears me to-day but believes if a Black Republican shall succeed in this purpose he does it at the expense of the destruction of our Union, and walking over the fragments of the Constitution." In opposition to this, he read the platform of the Convention which nominated BRECKINRIDGE. He then proceeded with his argument:

"Are negroes property? Are they? Yes. Then, if they be property, they stand like any other species of property."

The doctrine of protection is contained in the second resolution, and this he indorsed as a doctrine to which he had ever held fast. He had frequently put the question to his competitor of the Douglas party, whether he indorsed it, but as yet had received no reply. He knew where Judge BRIEN and his party stood—*they were all right on this question.* As for Mr. DOUGLAS, he stands on the same ground, in his opinion, that JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS occupied in March, 1842, when he presented in Congress a series of resolutions declaring that "Slavery, being an abridgement of the natural rights of man, can exist only by force of positive municipal law, and is necessarily confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the power creating it."

"Did you notice my competitor in his remarks say, as to myself, that if the election went to the House, I would not take the election of BRECKINRIDGE by the Black Republicans. I am right. I stand where I stood the other day. *You are here*, my Douglas friends, and my Bell *friends*, *abusing Breckinridge* like thunder, while, when you *get into New-York how loving you become*, asking us to fuse with you. I have no objection to that, but I think if the election goes to the House I want my candidate for the Presidency to come out from that House with his escutcheon of honor clear, pure and undefiled, having avoided entangling alliances and combinations with whatever party proposes them. I told my competitor I *preferred much that the Senate should elect old Joe Lane.* That is my reason. I don't think I would be doing very wrong if I did do that. I don't think the South would lose anything by intrusting the administration of their affairs in the hands of Gen. LANE."

"But," he continued, "we are all wrong. I would suggest for the reflection of my friend, Col. WATTERSON, that I never found a man deserting the Democratic Party that did not have the shakes about him. Yesterday it was the Pope that was going to leave his dominions and come here and usurp the government. Then it was *the broad-mouthed Irishman* and the *flat-nosed Dutchman* that were going to invade our rights; now, to-day, it is YANCEY. Is that argument addressed to your reason?"

He then drew a florid picture, depicting BRECKINRIDGE and LANE surrounded by the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," referring here to show that the objects of his praise are Union men, and in contrast, he portrayed JOHN BELL, saying, "Will you turn to another scene, and listen to a speech which comes from yonder Senate Chamber. 'My advice is stop the war! Fly the country as you would a city doomed of Heaven,' and ask my friend whose voice is that? It is the voice of Hon. JOHN BELL, my friend's candidate. And as you remember this picture. I submit to you that the hot blood of indignation will swell to your cheeks as you now hear the devotion of the eighth day men."

He went on, "I stand just where I stood in 1848, 1852, 1856, and in this year of our Lord, 1860. *I stand in* 1860 *upon* non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty. The question is, who has got away from it? What is non-intervention? I want your attention right here. What is non-intervention?—that Congress shall not establish or prohibit Slavery in the Territories. What is Popular Sovereignty? 'But that the people shall be left free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way.' That is Popular Sovereignty, and I repeat that I stand there to-day."

Referring again to the charge of disunionism, as brought against the Democratic Party, he related HENRY S. LANE'S (of Indiana) anecdote of the young preacher and the text of Simon's wife's mother, who laid sick of a fever, wondering whether it were not time that that charge was dead. He then considered the state of the country, remarking: "But this, our country, fellow-citizens, must be saved. Saved by whom? Not by DOUGLAS—nobody thinks of him now. In view of the present, he has got no earthly chance—none in the world, before the people or in the House. But JOHN BELL and this new party is to save the country. But I told my competitor all over the State that he was unwilling to state on affidavit that he could tell the name of his party. I concluded to give him a guess, as I knew he was a tolerably good guesser. He took one guess at it and made a mistake. This new party proposes to save the country. Let us see what it is. Go with me and see the old Whig Party going to pieces, and upon the ruins of that party there grows up a young but lusty man, named Samuel. Samuel had a short career. He came defiant into the world, but he had a good many hard knocks and hard blows. Fortune used him roughly and rude, and at last Samuel, looking to the vicissitudes of this life, folded his arms and proclaimed:

"I would not live alway—I ask not to stay,
Where storm after storm rises dark over my way."

Samuel lived well. I may say:

"Whilst he lived, he lived in clover;
When he died, he died all over."

Samuel was succeeded by the American Whig Party. The American Whigs, without having done anything much by way of good or harm, was succeeded by the Opposition Party, and that Opposition Party was but a brief experiment; and this has been succeeded by the new concern presented to your consideration to-day."

He then, referring to the votes of BELL, presented him as having been on both sides of every question of importance presented to the country. He then, in conclusion, demanded answers to the following questions:

Is Slavery sectional or national? I say Slavery is national.

Does the Constitution of its own force, carry Slavery into all the Territories? I answer, yes. What are the views of my competitors?

Wherever our flag floats over sea or land, is Slavery protected under its folds? I say, yes.

THE REJOINDERS

Were brief. They presented nothing new, but only a recapitulation of the ideas expressed in the above abstracts. No one had the courage, it would seem, to correct the gross misapprehension which seemed to exist in the mind of Mr. WHITTHORNE as to the aims of the Republican Party, as expressed in the superseded platform of 1856. Judge BRIEN reminded his competitor, (the Douglas elector is his help-mate,) as to some of his historical reminiscences, that he was in error, and aptly quoted the Byronic stanza:

"He who ascends to mountain tops,
Must find the loftiest hill clad in clouds of snow:
He who surpasses and excels mankind,
Must feel and see their hate below."

C. M.

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM.

Speech by Senator Collamer, of Vermont.

Senator COLLAMER, of Vermont, who has just been reëlected by the General Assembly of that State, on Thursday last, addressed the members of the two branches, in accordance with a resolution inviting him to do so. After some allusions purely personal in their character, he touched upon the question of Slavery. Vermont, he said, could justly apply Paul's language to herself, "I was free born, I never was in bondage to any man," for she had never been a colony or in a condition of Territorial dependence. The *Free Press*, of Burlington, thus reports the concluding portion of Senator COLLAMER'S speech:

"Associated with us is a portion of our country where Slavery prevails. There the master owns not only the labor but the *laborer*. The necessary result and condition of this is an aristocracy, an oligarchy. For this Mr. COLLAMER did not ask his audience to take his word; but quoted to them Mr. CALHOUN'S statement:

'The Southern States are an aggregate, in fact, of communities, not of individuals. Every plantation is a little community, with the master at its head, who concentrates in himself the united interests of capital and labor, of which he is the common representative. These small communities aggregated make the State.'

What is this but an oligarchy? The laborers are annihilated in this reckoning. The poor whites have no position or influence, and the owners aggregated 'make the State.'

Of course when the system of Free Labor comes in contact with such a system as this one or the other must give way. I do not say, said Mr. COLLAMER, that they cannot exist in separate parts of the land; but side by side, in the same State, they cannot exist. Free Labor is degraded by contact with Slave Labor. Free institutions avoid the places where Slavery prevails, and hence a Slave *Territory* will make a Slave *State*. That contest in our Western Territories is now in progress, and it forms the issue of the time. He did not envy those who thought that we had no interest in the struggle in which our brothers were engaged, if it *was* a thousand miles away; and as for the son of Vermont who, in such a contest, cared not whether Slavery went up or down, he could only say that if he had so far departed from the fathers it was no wonder he could not find his mother. [Laughter and applause.]

The speaker alluded next to the respect for our equal laws, which are now the sole protection of the weak against the strong, the regard for compacts and for the Constitution, and the determination to regard the rights of others as much as to guard over our own, which is a leading feature in the character of the people of this State. He had received petitions that Congress would prohibit the Slave-trade between the States. But he did not see how that could be done, except under that clause of the Constitution which gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce, and then only by recognizing the negroes as articles of commerce. Grant this, and how shall we answer our Southern brethren, who claim that slaves are property under the Constitution? Moreover, if the power to regulate this inter-State Slave-trade lies with Congress, it cannot rest with the States. But the Supreme Court has already decided that the State may prohibit the transportation of slaves from other States—and the Constitutions of our own and other States contains clauses to that effect. Again a grant of power is of necessity absolute. A right to regulate is a right to permit or destroy. Are we ready to own that Congress may permit the importation of slaves into our own State? Still again, the Supreme Court has decided that the importation from abroad of articles of trade, as liquors in the original package, cannot be prevented by State legislation. Concede that slaves are articles of commerce and no State can prevent their importation from Africa into its borders, as long as they are brought "in the original packages."

The Speaker found the right of Congress to prohibit the foreign Slave-trade, in another clause of the Constitution, viz.: in that which forbids the prohibition of the importation of Slaves into the existing States until 1808, which clause, by what is called in logic the "negative pregnant" is a grant of power to prohibit the Slave-trade after 1808 and outside of the then existing States. He doubted not the good motions of those who thus petitioned; but he wished to show them the difficulties which beset the subject. Moreover it would be doubtful policy to prevent the process by which Virginia and the border slave States were gradually becoming free.

Mr. COLLAMER'S presentation of this whole subject was exceedingly clear and convincing.

In concluding, Mr. COLLAMER took a general view of the political field. He considered it certain that Mr. LINCOLN would be elected, but feared from present indications that he would not have the support of a Republican majority in either branch of Congress. Still there were advantages even in this. A Republican Administration could not be blamed for not at once carrying out all the objects of the party, without Congress. Slavery had been two hundred years in gaining its present position, and it could not be checked in a year. This question, he believed, would out-last his day. But a Republican Administration can still do much. He believed that Kansas would now be admitted by the Senate, and that at least if she was kept out because she was a Free State, there could be no complaint if in time to come Slave States should be refused admission because they were such. He had no fear of secession. If it was a fact that the election of a President by a majority was cause for disunion, then the Union is but a rope of sand, and the sooner we know it the better. But the talk of disunion was but an empty threat, and threats could have little effect, at least on the sons of the Green Mountain Boys. Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration would be a conservative one. He would give the South no cause for secession. But the tide would be turned. Slavery would be prevented from extending in the Territories. The Slave-trade would be stopped, and Slavery in the Slave States, beyond our power and beyond our responsibility, would be left to work itself out. This, which is but a renewal of the experiment of our fathers, is what we wish and what we shall effect."

Hearty applause followed the close of the speech, and, on motion of a gentleman, a vote of thanks was put by Gov. FAIRBANKS, and carried unanimously, after which the audience dispersed.

Political Miscellany.

A COOL CALCULATION.

Hon. B. F. MOORE, of North Carolina, was invited to address a Union ratification meeting at Salisbury on the 11th inst. In his letter, apologizing for non-attendance, he said:

Disunion, even under necessity, would be among the saddest of human events. A wise people will therefore avoid it, if possible.

And if brought about now for the professed cause, under the mad counsels which threaten it, the event would precede for a short time only the utter disappointment of the objects promised, and soon reduce the South (howsoever great the calamity inflicted on the North) to poverty and foreign dependence.

In any attempt to sunder the Union on account of Slavery, I fear a deep agitation among ourselves. I fear that when the disunionists, under the plea of protecting Slavery, shall demand of the people to calculate the value of the Union, not a few of them, in the agony of their feeling, in the prospect of misery and the increase of their burthens, will be induced in the excitement of the times to retort, and demand in turn the value of Slavery. Even with a perfect union of the Southern States, after severance, the Republic would require at least twenty-five millions for an economical Government, in time of profound peace. The portion of North Carolina in this burthen could not be less than two millions, and would be raised almost exclusively by direct taxation. This large sum, added to our present levy, would gather an annual tax of nearly three millions. For how many years in succession do you think the State could bear such an exhausting drain. The result would be an emigration to some less burdened land, or a repudiation of every bond of the State. Our sister States immediately around us would be no better off.

Before we assume such extraordinary burthens, which division will make necessary, if we mean to preserve our faith and protect our domestic safety against our neighbors of the border, let us be sure that they are necessary to escape, and, moreover, that they will enable us to escape a worse fate.

The apparent and probable calamities of disunion are not half told in the certain annual imposition on our people of three millions, with a certain increase for all time to come; while the products of our industry shall be carried from us, and our wants from abroad shall be brought to us in British bottoms, allowed to monopolize all the commerce of the New Republic as the price of her favor and proposed protection. Among all the injuries complained of by the South to justify disunion, not one of them will be redressed or mitigated by the event. * * * * * He that would so delude the people by cheating them into an irretrievable position of unseen peril, would drive them with the sword whenever such means might be placed in his hands. I have asked those who favored disunion for their *dividing line*, and their *scheme* of government. I have seldom received any other answer, than "Oh! we can take care of ourselves." On one occasion only have I heard the outline of a scheme of peace and safety—this was from one, who has long been in public life, and by his party is regarded as an able statesman. It is very simple, and would be very efficient if practicable. *It is to have on the dividing border a Territory of one hundred miles width, peopled by Pro-Slavery men, without a slave in it!!!* An Abolition element of vast power and activity introduced into a Slave State to secure Slavery!!

Let not the absurdity of the device provoke a smile but rather encourage our hopes for an everlasting Union. The scheme, if practicable, may, perhaps, be an equivalent for the present constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

The Republican State Central Committee of Missouri, has published an address. It alludes to the recent victories in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and claims that the contest is now between BRECKINRIDGE and LINCOLN—between avowed Secessionists and lovers of the Union. "That the administration of the Government," it says, "after the usage of the early Republican days and under the direction of Mr. LINCOLN and the Cabinet of his choice, will be strong, peaceful, constitutional; infringing no compacts; aggressive upon no rights of any sovereign State—is not left for the nation to infer from doubtful oracles. It is set forth, expressly, in the platform of the party; it is assured, positively, by every word and action that has characterized his long political carrer. In the Slave States it will be upon the body of the people who resent the efforts of the Secessionists to imperil the Union that he will rest, not only for support, but for defeating, in their own homes, the noisiest plotters of evil and revolt—the men who exhibit devotion to the Union."

Then the address claims that the principles of the Republican Party have been assailed and grossly misrepresented in Missouri. But it claims that the results achieved by Republicanism in cultivating the territories and infusing into them and the State of Missouri itself new life, is a sufficient answer to all calumnies. The address closes as follows:

"Republicans of Missouri, you have already done much towards a thorough organization of your party in this State. You have overcome that hesitancy of avowal, that want of mutual recognition, which is the great obstacle in the path of all new parties organizing in reform principles, and you find your standard the one point of concentration amid the confusion that has separated so many thousands from the ranks of your adversaries. You have established local newspapers, as centres of action in all the large towns of the interior, and have efficient canvassers in every Congressional District. Your Wide-Awake Clubs have given a confidence and courage to your demonstrations, and have inspired a zeal in the campaign that only a long party discipline could otherwise have produced. But nothing is done whilst anything remains to be done. A fortnight only intervenes between this and the day of the Presidential election, and in that interval it will become you to labor as though the national result depended upon the exertion of each individual citizen. Let every Republican go to the polls without fail, and adhere firmly to his political position. Make no trades; be not deluded by false reports; vote early, and then see that all whom you can influence vote likewise. Thus, and thus only, will you have performed your whole duty to your country, to your party and to yourselves.

STRINGENCY OF THE MONEY MARKET IN THE SOUTH.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* remarks: "In our own city the tightness which has up to a very late day been experienced in the money market has by many been attributed to the political dissensions of the times. In all this there is a disposition to croaking that is not fully justified by facts. Here and elsewhere no doubt can be entertained that other causes than politics have been mainly influential in producing the state of affairs which arouses so much apprehension. New-Orleans has certainly advanced in crops and labor, not only of the South, but in Western produce, an unusually large amount. This alone might have effected much of the demand for money that has been felt, while the uncertainty in regard to the crops may have created a little more than ordinary prudence in meeting the necessity for funds.

The favorable change which is now reported in the money market is an indication that the attitude of the political parties of the country has but a small influence at the present moment upon the action of capitalists.

At the present time the croakers are doing a serious injury to the public. The worst that is in immediate expectation does not render any civil commotion necessary. Hope strengthens any cause. A cheerful confidence in the future, that is not blind to the actual state of things, has a great influence in averting impending danger. While, therefore. the disposition of men to take alarm at the slightest suspicion of a coming political storm should nerve every man to his full duty to avert the danger, unnecessary and unfounded predictions of breakers ahead should be carefully avoided.

THE PROSPECT OF DISUNION.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*. from Washington:

"The conspirators in the Southern States are actively at work. Undoubted intelligence constrains me to the belief that a wide-spread disunion movement is in process of secret and rapid formation, and that we shall see the first evidences immediately after the November election, should the result prove to be favorable to Mr. LINCOLN. Although South Carolina is trying hard to push Alabama and Georgia into the lead, she will unquestionably be the head and front of the revolution—for, if it shall take place, it will be a revolution, and nothing else. In order to make their demonstration more formidable, letters are being written to all the Northern States, to traders of every class, assuring them that, if LINCOLN is elected, the worst may be expected.

Some of your Philadelphia houses have already received these warnings, and those who are always on the *qui vive* for a panic, in order to promote their own interests in the purchase and sale of such securities, will, of course, assist in this extraordinary movement. I am not writing as an alarmist. I believe that the more insane and violent the Pro-Slavery leaders become, the more certain will their course be to arouse the champions of the Union in all the Southern States. The utter causelessness of all these preparations, while it will produce crimination on the part of the Northern people, will impress the true men of the South, and encourage them to take a stand against those who are blind enough to think their safety consists in precipitating a dissolution of the Union."

THE FEDERAL LOAN.

The Philadelphia *Press* remarks: "We notice that Mr. RIGGS took $3,100,000 of the $10,000,000 Government loan on Monday last. Now, there is a striking and wholesome lesson taught by such an expression of confidence in the perpetuity of our institutions on the part of this great banker. He is a friend of Mr. COBB, the Secretary of the Treasury, and, we think, the confidant of the President of the United States, and, more than all, *the treasurer of the Breckinridge National Committee, which has its head-quarters in Washington, and the leaders of which are in the habit of daily asserting that Lincoln's election will produce a dissolution of the Union.* * * * Mr. RIGGS certainly did not move in the dark. He had only to cross the street to ascertain whether the Union was going to the dogs, and to avoid putting his hands into the flames. He had only to say three words to the President, and we have not the slightest doubt that he did have conferences, and more than one, with the high and mighty powers that be. Mr. COBB has great regard for Mr. RIGGS, and Mr. BUCHANAN great affection. They would not allow so good and so useful a citizen to be ruined, if it was their intention to embark in the crusade of the fire-eaters of the South; and if Mr. RIGGS desired any further, and, if possible, more authentic information, he had only to consult his colleagues on the Breckinridge Secession Committee to ascertain whether they, in their preparations for disunion, were only fabricating theatrical thunder for mere partisan purposes."

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE IN OHIO.

The following are the majorities of the Representatives elect from Ohio:

Dist.	Representatives.	Repub. majorities.	Dem. majorities.
1	G. H. Pendleton	—	903
2	John A. Gurley	883	—
3	C. L. Vallandigham	—	134
4	Wm. Allen	—	788
5	J. M. Ashley	1,204	—
6	C. A. White	—	1,218
7	Thos. Corwin	7,611	—
8	S. Shellabager	3,100	—
9	W. P. Noble	—	554
10	C. A. Trimble	568	—
11	V. B. Horton	690	—
12	S. S. Cox, (plurality)	—	883
13	John Sherman	2,864	—
14	H. G. Blake	2,987	—
15	R. H. Nugen	—	842
16	W. P. Cutler	64	—
17	J. R. Morris, (plurality)	—	1,099
18	S. Edgerton	2,764	—
19	A. G. Riddle	6,584	—
20	John Hutchin	6,618	—
21	J. A. Bingham	4,017	—
	Aggregate Repub. majorities	39,054	
	Aggregate Democratic majorities		6,421

A LETTER FROM MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Dr. COHOON, the Mayor of Elizabeth City, Albemarle County, N. C., has succeeded in accomplishing an apparently hopeless task—extorting a letter from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, relative to the Norfolk questions. Dr. COHOON wrote to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, asking an answer to those famous interrogatories, and now favors the public with the following lucid extracts from the reply which he received:

LEXINGTON, Ky, Oct. 5, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st inst. has been received. The questions you ask are answered in my inclosed speech.

I esteem Mr. Yancey highly, and have known him long and favorably. * * * Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is not Mr. YANCEY.

I love the Union, but the South better. If elected, the Union under my care shall never be disseminated.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Dr. J. T. P. C. COHOON, Elizabeth City, N. C.

It is understood that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will not tell what he means by never disseminating the Union until after election.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-YORK.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Wednesday says:

"We expressed doubts, yesterday, of the correctness of the rumor that Mr. RICHMOND brought a large amount of money from New-York, to be used in the election. But we are satisfied, as much from this article as from other information, that the charge is true. The money was contributed by panic-makers, and is to be used, avowedly, to 'buy up Americans.' Agents have been started off on this errand. We know some of them. One was dispatched from Syracuse to Binghamton with money to buy 'Americans' in Cortland, (in the village of Marathon, particularly,) and Dickinson Democrats in Broome."

NO FUSION IN OHIO.

The *State Journal*, of Tuesday, chronicles the end of all attempts at fusion in Ohio. Monday was the day fixed for the meeting of the Douglas State Central Committee and the Douglas Electors, to consider the project of forming a new electoral ticket. Only six members of the committee and five electors answered to the call, and no meeting was held, and the plan fell through.

MATERIAL AID.

A correspondent informs the Albany *Evening Journal* that DEAN RICHMOND left this City on Friday, with $50,000, which is to be used in the rural districts, to influence the election.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The exact official majority for Curtin, as published at Harrisburgh, is 32,164. The vote is as follows: Curtin, 262,403; Foster, 230,239.

The Roman Church and the Crisis.

From the London Times.

The crisis which has come upon the Roman Church is one for which she is obviously wholly unprepared. She never can believe that every one, even the Emperor of the French, is against her temporalities, and that it would be a relief to every one if the Pope quitted the Holy City. We see this in the comments of the Romanist Party upon the tone taken by her advocates and champions everywhere. If any one wants to see a great Power grovelling in the dust, he has only to cast his eye over the Italian movement, showing the most wretched, impotent, blind rage, and nothing more. This is the way in which the Roman Church takes a great trial. She does not know what to do; she has no view, no plan, no line of action before her, no policy to meet this new state of things; she is simply taken aback, and storms at her invaders. As if it were of any use to be in a rage, and as if those whom she complained of were the people to be at all moved by it! Rome has great credit for versatility, for seeing her way under adverse circumstances, and finding the proper treatment to give to all events; but it looks now as if she had lost herself, and were dizzied and thrown off her balance; as if her head were gone; as if she could only think the past and the future were a dead wall to her; as if everything was a blank to her when the triple crown once went.

This is the more astonishing, because the Roman Catholics cannot point to a single part of the scope and system of their Church which requires the temporal power of the Pope for its support. Their theory is quite complete without it; they confess that it is; they boast that it is. They would be ashamed to show their faces in the presence of Christendom, and say that they needed the temporal power, and had not a perfect, complete, and efficient basis without it. They have, therefore, always been particular and earnest in telling us that their ground is a spiritual one, and a spiritual one purely and exclusively, and that any temporal position connected with it is a mere accident, which has nothing to do with the life of the Church, and can be thrown off, like the most superficial drapery, without the least loss to the substance of the Church. They have always told us that their Church wields no fleshly weapon, but the sword of the Spirit; that she rules by moral power only, and that her one sole instrument for the support of her authority is spiritual censure, whereby she exercises the right, which belongs to all religious bodies as such, of removing from her pale the dissentient and the disobedient. If this is their ground, then, what harm does the fall of the temporal power of the Pope do to the Roman Church? She can go on just the same, and do all the acts which she has done. The whole ground of discipline is open to her; the whole ground of doctrine is open to her. She can excommunicate right and left as much as she pleases; there is nothing to prevent her; she has still the sword of the Spirit, and can brandish it as she likes. She can go on "developing" Christian doctrine to her satisfaction. She added one doctrine to the faith a year or two ago; she may add twenty more, if she likes, within as many more years. Whether Rome is under Papal rule, or French rule, or Sardinian rule, there will be nothing to prevent her. She is not likely to meet with any opposition to her creed-making either from NAPOLEON III. or from CAVOUR, who are probably not much interested in this invisible department; but if she did she has it all in her own hands. She can make and unmake, plant and pluck up, pull down and build, and work all her will and pleasure in the whole world of spiritual discipline and doctrine. What more does she want? She has the perfect command of a complete spiritual machinery, extending in every direction over the four quarters of the globe; she can summon every Bishop of her communion, from Mexico to Macao, to her central tribunal; she can hold any Council she likes: the Propaganda can go on, the *Index Expurgatorius* can go on, the Cardinals can go on, Consistories can go on, Conclaves can go on, St. Peter's can go on, the Vatican can go on. What is there that cannot go on all the same? What is there to dread, then, in this loss of a temporal kingdom, and why cannot the Pope throw himself upon the inalienable spiritual power of his office, and take his stand upon his claim to be the spiritual centre of Christendom? That is his natural course, his politic course, the only course which religious honor leaves him under such circumstances as the present. The temporalities go whether he will or no; why, then, not, at any rate, make a virtue of necessity, and say that he can do without them when he cannot keep them? Such a course would be sure to awaken the highest enthusiasm of the whole Roman communion; it would kindle a flame in the whole Roman Catholic world; the signal would be given and the note struck; all would know that a new order of things was commencing, and the result would be that a new line would be marked out for the Papacy by general consent. A fresh start would thus be gained, and the basis of a new career would be laid down, and the new course of events would receive that treatment which every Roman Catholic would wish for it. The new course of events would have the suitable interpretation put upon it. and would be stamped in the most favorable way as the inauguration of a new era of the Papacy.

But this is not the idea of the Roman Church, or, at any rate, of that party in it which surrounds the Pope. It clings to an old state of things with desperation, because it has not the least notion how to deal with a new state of things. The whole future is a blank to it if the Pope be not a temporal monarch. They look forward to it with simple confusion and dismay, and know not what will become of the Church. It is without a view and without a policy. But this is imbecility—it is drivelling. The Pope is all that St. LEO was, if he is deprived of every foot of land in Italy. He is a great deal more that St. LEO was, for even the spiritual supremacy made many long strides after St. LEO'S time. Why cannot he fall back upon the spiritual supremacy, and throw up the adventitious secular addition which is grudged him, and which is the fruitful source of the most awkward relations and collisions? But, instead of this, what is the present hope of the Roman Catholic world? A war! "A war," says Archbishop CULLEN'S organ, "will cool this raging fever; grape-shot will expel those evil humors." The Gallican Prelates reëcho these sentiments. A European war, then, is to be the Heaven-sent remedy and restorative for the Papacy; that is the last resource, and that is the last chance which now consoles the Papal party. A suitable consolation indeed to a Christian Bishop and the professed head of Christendom, who, according to his creed, ought to think war the most hateful of all things! But the Roman Court cannot divest itself of the belief that this is merely a passing danger from a particular quarter, which a general convulsion may put aside. It will find itself mistaken. The present move against the Papacy as a temporal Power is no mere passing stir; it represents an accumulated growth of thought; it represents a *principle* to which the whole of modern policy is committed. But the Roman Court is still sunk in an obsolete dream, thinking of Salerno and Avignon, though not perhaps of Jerusalem, and of passing squabbles of crowned heads. A war is to set everything right, and no new Papal view or policy is wanted. We shall see whether we have not had war enough, and whether the Pope may not, after all, quit Rome, and lose his temporalities in a peaceful way.

The Steam Slaver City of Norfolk.

STATEMENT OF THE CREW.

The *City of Norfolk* sailed from the port of New-York on the 5th day of June last, for the purpose, as we were informed, of entering the service of the Government of Venezuela as a transport. The steamer arrived at St. Thomas, the passage occupying ten days, where we remained six days, and discharged a part of the cargo, consisting of tobacco and packages of merchandise, apparently, the contents of which were unknown to us. While lying at this port we received on board the steamer two hundred tons of coal and eighteen large casks, the contents of which were not known to us at the time.

We sailed thence for Barcelona—the passage occupying three days—where we took in a quantity of fresh provisions (for the cabin) and an enormous quantity of fresh water for ship's use. Suspicions of wrong were aroused, but again allayed, on account of the nature of our voyage, as a transport, necessarily requiring a larger quantity than a trader.

On the fifth day out of St. Thomas, the seamen were ordered below to open the casks above mentioned, and found them to contain rice, beans, &c., besides a number of kegs of spoons, small tin cups, razors and combs. This circumstance was made the theme of conversation forward; and, after mature deliberation, we went to the Captain in a body, requesting to be informed of his intentions and the destination of the ship, upon which he frankly admitted that he was bound to the Coast of Africa for the purpose of procuring a cargo of slaves.

We expressed to him our decided unwillingness to go, and that he should have informed us of that fact while in port. He replied that he wished to hear no more from us, ordering us to go to our work, and threatening to starve us into compliance in case of refusal. We made the Coast in thirty-six days, on Sunday, Aug. 12, and embarked seven hundred and seventy slaves; sailed on the same day for a place called San Marino, and on the tenth day out discovered the propeller to be out of order, one of the body pins having worked out. We succeeded in repairing damages by means of a cable taken around the propeller, and stood on under canvas only for twenty-five days, when we removed the cable and started the engines, which worked as well as usual, excepting that we feared to reverse them.

On the morning of Oct. 1 we disembarked and landed the negroes on a small key about eighteen miles from San Marino, where the Captain was persuaded by a fisherman to do so, on account of two or three steamers-of-war who were on the lookout for him. After landing all the negroes, the Captain, engineers, firemen and some of the sailors took the steamer and stood out to sea, for the purpose of sinking and removing all vestiges of her. They removed the pipe of the fresh water condenser and the delivery valve, secured the wheel in a certain position and abandoned her, standing out to sea under a full head of steam.

At daylight the next morning we found the steamer had rounded to and ran ashore on the same key that we had landed on the previous day. The Captain being alarmed, proposed to convey the negroes to the main land in lighters, and, the plan appearing the most feasible, his proposal was at once carried into effect. We had succeeded in removing 108 negroes when a Spanish cruiser hove in sight, and the Captain and officers fled to parts unknown, leaving us to look out for ourselves. The cruiser came to anchor, manned her boats and pulled in for the key. Our party endeavored to effect their escape in one of our boats, but in consequence of the overloaded state of the boat were overhauled, and, together with the remaining negroes, transferred to her Catholic Majesty's steamer *Isabel* and carried to Havana, where we were quartered until the evening of the 7th October, when we were transferred to the United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieutenant-Commanding J. N. MAFFITT, and conveyed to Key West, Florida, where we were discharged, after receiving all the courtesy and hospitality that could be rendered.

Affairs in Iowa.

LYNCH-LAW—A POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

Our town was thrown into excitement yesterday about 10 o'clock, by the circulation of a report that the body of a man had been found on the hill, about a mile from town, hanging to the limb of a tree. I immediately repaired to the spot, and found that a desperate character, known as PHIL MAGUIRE, had been there summarily executed; but at what time, or by whom, is unknown. All the information I could gather in relation to the matter was obtained from a card attached to the vest of the deceased, upon which was written, "Hung for all manner of rascality." He was a graduate of some State institution, Sing Sing, I believe, and came to this city about three months ago, since which time he has been engaged in house-breaking, horse-stealing, and, as his passport says, "all manner of rascality."

In communities, situated as we are, in a remote corner of the world almost outside the limits of civilization, it frequently happens that the citizens consider it impracticable to protect themselves by the ordinary process of law, and find it necessary to have recourse to the sterner code of Judge Lynch; and although, as law-abiding citizens, we deprecate the necessity of this severe mode of administering justice, yet we cannot, in the present case, wholly disapprove of the act.

Yesterday was the day appointed for a joint discussion between the two candidates for Congress in this district. Col. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, our present Representative, and the leader of the Pacific railroad movement in Congress, is the candidate of the Republican Party, and C. C. COLE, Esq., the candidate of the Democracy. Everybody turned out to hear the issues discussed by the two champions. They both declared themselves respectively pledged in favor of the Pacific Railroad and the Homestead Bill, and both promised, if elected, to have these two very desirable measures immediately "put through;" therefore, we "rest secure in the belief" that Uncle Sam will soon "give us all a farm," and then build us a road whereon to send our "truck" to market.

OCCIDENT.

THE UNITED STATES SURVEY OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.—The parties belonging to this department of the public service, under the superintendence of Capt. GEORGE G. MEADE, T. E., have returned from the past season's field of operations to their head-quarters in this city. Their field-notes show that a very large amount of work has been accomplished, the entire region of Grand Traverse Bay, including the Manitou and Fox islands, having been obtained with extreme accuracy. The efficient management of the able and accomplished superintendent, has mainly contributed to this result. Besides the fulfillment of the onerous duties of his position, included in the general direction and supervision of this great work, the execution of a large portion of the main triangulation, and of the off-shore hydrography devolved upon him. In this he was assisted by Lieut. W. P. SMITH, T. E., who also had charge of the magnetic department.

Lieut. O. M. POE, T. E., assisted by Lieut. BECKHAM, T. E., and Assistants CARR and AUSTIN, had the charge of the astronomical department. Most satisfactory results have been obtained, the latitude and longitude of several places of importance, including Goderich, Cove Island and Mackinac, having been determined with great exactness.

The chief portion of the main triangulation, including the selection of points and the building of stations, has been performed by Lieut. J. L. K. SMITH, T. E., assisted by Mr. LEE. The schooner *Coquette* was assigned to this party.

The party on the steamer *Surveyor*, under the charge of Asst. J. A. POTTER, assisted by Messrs. O. N. CHAFFEE, A. C. LAMSON, and H. NEILL, accomplished the greater portion of the off-shore hydrography of the entire region. Mr. W. H. HEARDING, assisted by Messrs. W. T. CASGRAIN and J. T. STRINGHAM, made the survey of that portion of the coast extending from Middle Village, north of Little Traverse Bay, to Old Mission Point, Grand Traverse Bay. Mr. H. C. PENNY, assisted by Messrs. H. GILLMAN and G. E. SWINSCOE. accomplished the survey of the coast extending from Point Aux Bec Scie to Traverse City. Mr. D. T. HENRY, assisted by Messrs. E. B. WRIGHT and A. M. ADAMS, made the survey of the Manitou and Fox Islands, and also that portion of the coast between Traverse City and Old Mission Point.

In all these surveys, comprising an extent of over three hundred miles of coast, the hydrography has been minutely delineated, and all shoals and reefs have been accurately located. These results cannot but be most satisfactory to every one concerned in this important work, the merits of which are too generally appreciated to require further comment from us.—*Detroit Advertiser, Oct. 22.*

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.—The Key West correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, in a letter dated Oct. 11, writes: "The United States steamer *Wyandotte*, STANLY, came in on the 8th inst., with her First Lieutenant sick. She was ordered into Quarantine, and received coal by means of a lighter. The *Crusader* arrived from a cruise on the 8th inst. She brings news of the capture of the *City of Norfolk* steamer, as well as her slaves, by a Spanish man-of-war; as, also, the *Crusader* brings over the crew of the steamer as "distressed American seamen." The steamer was under Portuguese colors, and, therefore, not subject to capture by an American man-of-war, had she have been fallen in with; but she cruised off an island on the south side of Cuba, discharged her cargo, and set the steamer off under a full head of steam, and holes in her bottom to go down into the deep "bosom of the ocean." By some strange mismanagement she changed her course and came ashore under a full head of steam, when she was discovered by a Spanish man-of-war, thus leading to her capture, as well as that of her slaves landed; about 130 had changed hands by sale. A little incident giving rise to considerable feeling, has taken place between the *Crusader* and a Spanish war steamer. Both vessels were approaching, bows on, as the sailors say, when the Spanish ship threw a shot across the bow of the *Crusader*, which Capt. MAFFIT immediately returned, hoisted his ensign, and bore down upon him, demanding what he meant? The explanation was that the *Crusader* was taken for the *City of Norfolk*, who the Spaniard was particularly in quest of, and which vessel was said to bear a close resemblance to Capt. MAFFIT'S ship. I understand that the Spanish officer has made a formal complaint to his admiral of the "menacing manner in which the *Crusader* approached him, the men at quarters," &c. "There is much feeling in Havana on this subject, but it is to be hoped that these little ebullitions of nationality will lead to no serious complications of our affairs with Spain."

FUNERAL OF COL. LUMSDEN.—The body of Mr. F. A. LUMSDEN, having at last been recovered on the shore of Lake Michigan, near the scene of the appalling disaster to the *Lady Elgin*, and brought to the city friends for interment, was entombed last evening by fitting honors. The funeral took place from the late residence of the deceased, on Rampart-street. The high dignitaries and many members of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, the Continental Guards, and the New-Orleans Typographical Union, (the latter in strong force,) all attended the funeral; the deceased having been long a member of the two orders and the military company, and an honorary member of the Typographical Union. Besides these, officers of the other military companies, and a large concourse of the personal friends of the deceased were present. The office of the *Picayune* newspaper, with which the deceased was so long and honorably connected as proprietor and Editor, was closed during the day. The Masons having precedence, took charge of the funeral. Their solemn mortuary ceremonies being duly performed at the residence, the coffin was put into the hearse and the procession formed, the Continental Guards leading the way, to the slow measure of the funeral dirge by their band. The procession was both long and imposing. The body was followed to and laid away in the Girod-street Cemetery, the Masons there performing the last and most solemn ceremonies of sepulture. The ceremonies over, the Continentals ranged themselves near the tomb and paid the last salute to their late and well-beloved comrade—three volleys of musketry, after which all quietly retired.—*New-Orleans Crescent, Oct.* 19.

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.—Ex-President ROBERTS, of Liberia writing from Monrovia on Aug. 30, says: "You will have heard, before this reaches you, of the capture of two slave ships off Congo, and brought into this port, with some fourteen hundred slaves on board. Fortunately, the captives are mostly young persons—boys and girls—just such as, from their tender years, may be easily trained to habits of industry and civilization, and will no doubt readily adopt the principles of Christianity. Rev. Mr. SEYS, U. S. Agent for captured Africans, is judiciously, I think, distributing them in the families of citizens, who will attend to their proper training. I do hope that in time they will turn out good citizens, and will themselves be the means of advancing more rapidly the cause of civilization and Christianity in this heathen land. You will, of course, hear, through the Government and Rev. Mr. SEYS, all that relates to the landing and disposal of these people—aside from which there appears to be no news here worth communicating."

PERSONAL.

—The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells the following story: "Quite a scene took place in one of our city cars, in which a well-known lawyer of New-York and a man from the South were the parties. The Southerner called on the lawyer for advice and placed papers in his hands. As the case was not what was represented, the lawyer wrote to the client that he had no case and notified him to call and get his papers. The laws of New-York allow the attorney to hold papers in the hands as a lien till the counsel fees are paid. And the fee in this case was $24, a small one under any circumstances. The client called in the absence of the lawyer and asked for his papers. He was told by the clerk that he could have them on the payment of the fee. He refused to do this and 'went away in a rage.' But he soon came back, and finding only a boy in the office, he clandestinely took the papers and decamped. The next time the parties met were in the cars. The lawyer—celebrated for that trait of character that enables a legal gentleman to fight his way onward in his practice—went up to the client and said, 'Sir, I demand the papers you *stole* from my office.' The man of the South was in a great rage at the public accusation of theft, and threatened 'all sorts of things. But the lawyer was firm, and with a loud and decided tone demanded the papers. After a time of altercation the client offered to compromise the matter by paying the bill. This the lawyer would not do till the papers were put back into his hands. And as the lawyer would not trust his client to go for them, he sent an agent with him, amid the merriment of the crowd, who applauded the cool courage of the civilian, put over against the bravado of the Southern man, who completely cowed down, handed over the papers, and promised to come down with the amount due."

—Mr. Ralph Farnham, the Bunker Hill hero, writes to the Boston papers of his safe arrival at his home in Acton, Me. He thus sums up the causes which have contributed toward his attaining so great age: "Though I am in my 105th year, I am not past all usefulness. I split my own kindling-wood, and build my own fires. I am the first one up in the morning, and the first one in bed at night. I never sleep or lay down in the daytime, but rise at 5 and retire at 7 o'clock—and this I continue Summer and Winter. I have always been temperate, and for over thirty years past I have not tasted a drop of spirituous liquors, or even cider. I was never sick in my life so as to require the attendance of a physician. About twenty-five years ago I broke my thigh by falling on the ice, and had a doctor to set it, but this is the only time a doctor ever attended me. I live on plain farmer's diet—drink tea and coffee, and eat a very light supper, never eating meat at supper. I have no doubt it is owing to these abstemious and regular habits, and the avoidance of medicine at all little ailments, that my life has been so prolonged. I voted for Gen. Washington for President, and have voted at every Presidential election since; and hope to vote at the next election. This is the duty of every Christian freeman.

—Mr. Frank Olmstead, a conductor on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, was astonished by the engineer suddenly stopping the train just before it reached Memphis last Saturday evening. He jumped off to go to the locomotive and see what was the trouble, when he was suddenly seized by five men, who tied his hands and feet, carried him to a thicket near by, and after a brief consultation poured a quantity of coal-tar over his head and body, gave him a severe beating, and told him that if he did not leave that part of the country in twenty-four hours he might expect further maltreatment. His assailants then went off, leaving him tied to a tree. Fortunately for the sufferer, some gentlemen who were out hunting found him and released him from his painful situation. What provoked such barbarous treatment of Mr. Olmstead is not certainly known.

—Mr. F. W. Smythe, of New-Orleans, came near being swindled out of $2,400 a few days ago. He received a call from a young man representing himself as Manuel de Andrado, the son of a wealthy correspondent of Mr. Smythe, in Lisbon, Portugal. He was greeted with cordiality, and received every attention. When the acquaintance had progressed far enough Andrado asked the favor of a loan of $2,400. It was readily granted, and Mr. Smythe was so polite as to wait on his young friend to the Bank, to make sure of his receiving the money. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Smythe became convinced that something was wrong, and had Andrado arrested just as he was leaving for New-York. Of the amount which he had received, $2,350 was found in his possession.

—The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "With his reception and entertainment in New-York, the Prince is not only intensely delighted, but absolutely astounded; and has frequently shed tears on the amiable enthusiasm and loyal demonstrations of the people. He repeatedly says to Mr. Woods, the correspondent of the London *Times*, 'You cannot say too much in praise of the New-Yorkers.' I understand that all the pictorial sketchings of the tour, made by Mr. Andrews, of the *Illustrated London News*, are sent to the Queen as soon as they are done with in the office; and that she intends to have a complete history of the Prince's visit to America published, with full illustrations. Messrs. Woods and Andrews will probably be commissioned to get up the work.

—A colored woman in Chicago astonished the Post-office loungers a few days ago with a series of most agonizing shrieks and screams. She had just received a small package from Marion, and on opening it a green adder was revealed to her astonished gaze. The bystanders soon dispatched the reptile, and the woman showed them a letter which her husband had written, urging her to "kiss this dear little pet for me, and take it, and sleep with it for God's sake." He also informed her that he was going to get a bill of divorce as soon as possible. Jealousy was of course the origin of this domestic escapade.

—Mr. Peter J. Dotson, late United States Marshal for Utah, has been worsted in a suit brought against him by Brigham Young. Mr. Dotson arrested David McKenzie some months since on a charge of forging Government drafts, and among the effects which he seized at the time were a number of copperplates belonging to Brigham Young. These were so poorly taken care of that they were nearly ruined, and the suit for damages resulted in the Prophet recovering nearly $2,500.

—Ott, the man who murdered Mrs. Orendorff and her two children, at Delavan, Ill., a few days ago, was arrested, near Lincoln, on the 16th. When out of the reach of the crowd, which manifested the strongest desire to lynch him, he indulged in insulting gestures at the window of his cell, showing that the reputation given him as a hardened wretch, was by no means undeserved.

—Dr. Joseph L. Stone, of Leavenworth, (K. T.,) who was shot some months since in a duel with L. W. Bliss, Secretary under the Provisional Government of the Territory, died only a few days since. He has suffered most intensely ever since he received the wound which has just caused his death.

—There is a man in Utica so ineffably mean that he charged a friend fifty-six cents for acting as pall bearer at his wife's funeral. He did not present the bill for his services until two days after they had been rendered.

—The contents of the wine-cellar of the late Augustus Thorndike, of Boston, were sold at auction, on Wednesday. The amount of the sale was about $3,000. Madeira ranged from $6 75 to $2 25 per bottle, and some sherry, marked 1777, sold for $2 87.

—Dr. Cahill has leased a dwelling at Rome—not in Italy, but in Oneida County—with the intention of becoming a permanent resident there. How much the name may have biased him in the selection of a home is not stated.

—It is rumored that Dean Richmond has made a wager of $20,000 with James Wadsworth, of Genesee, that this State will not give 40,000 majority for Mr. Lincoln.

The Responsibility of Banks Receiving Deposits.—The case of Henry Taylor *vs.* Bank of Mutual Redemption, was tried in the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff was a depositor in the Eliot Bank, which did business with the defendant corporation. He deposited, in a package separately done up, $214, which he showed was counted by himself and another, and put in the Eliot Bank, himself. It was returned "short $100" by the defendant corporation of the Eliot Bank. The plaintiff now seeks to recover the deficit $100. To hold the defendants, the plaintiffs introduced the regulation on the depositors' books of the Eliot Bank as evidence of a contract rendering them liable directly to all depositors of banks dealing with the defendants, for such sums as should be sent to the defendants. But the Court ruled, that it could not be construed to hold them in any way liable directly to the plaintiff, for such deficit, or to account with him, but only with the Eliot Bank, to whom, and to whom alone, the plaintiff must look for any deficit. Verdict was taken for defendant. Wm. Brigham for plaintiff; B. F. Butler for defendants.—*Boston Traveller, Tuesday.*

A Man Killed and a Woman Terribly Mangled by a Falling Tree.—A correspondent of the Lexington *Dispatch*, writing from Decaturville, Tenn., under date of the 14th inst., gives the following particulars of a terrible calamity: "As some negroes were passing the road leading from this place to Perryville, this morning, near Rushing Creek, they were attracted by the cries of a female, and upon examination, found, near the road, a woman lying by the fire with her husband, both confined by a log across them. It appears that they were traveling, and had stopped to camp, and had built their fire near a dead tree, which caught fire, (after they had fallen asleep,) and burning off near the ground, fell angling across them, breaking both the woman's legs, just below the knee, and killing the man almost instantly. When interrogating the woman we learned that the tree had fallen across them several hours before day, and that her husband lived long enough to tell her what to do after he was dead. She said she called till she could call no longer, for some one to come to her relief after her husband died, (not being able to extricate herself.) She also stated that her maiden name was Watts, and that her husband's name was Jefferson Kelly; that they had been married about three months, and were going across Tennessee River, where corn was cheaper. When we reached the place where the unfortunate persons were, the scene was most horrifying, and the cries of the poor woman when taken away from her husband were enough to melt the most obdurate heart."

Punishment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.—The Albany *Evening Journal* states that Gov. Morgan has recently received a large number of letters from different persons, urging him to inquire into the truth of statements made by the *Independent* regarding the alleged cruel punishment of Tom Kelly at Sing Sing. In compliance with these requests the Governor wrote to the Warden of the prison, alluding to the case of Kelly, and stating that the allegations were of so grave and serious a nature, and were so specifically stated, that he could not let them pass without due inquiry; and therefore requested to be informed if the mode of punishment known as the "shower bath" is resorted to at Sing Sing, to what extent, and what had been its effects, physically, upon the convicts.

The Warden immediately replied, in substance, that the facts connected with the punishment of Kelly had been grossly misrepresented; that he had been punished, but not cruelly; that the shower-bath was occasionally resorted to, but always under the eye of a competent and humane physician, and that due regard was uniformly had for the physical strength of the person punished.

Bloody Affray in Louisville—An Editor Terribly Beaten and a Ruffian Shot.—The Louisville *Courier*, of Monday, says: "An oyster saloon on Market-street, between Third and Fourth, was the scene of a desperate and, perhaps, fatal fight, yesterday morning at an early hour. Col. J. Ruckstuhl, local editor of the *Anzeiger*, went into the place and took some refreshments, at a table where several Germans were eating. When he had finished he called for the bill, and Martin Miller, the proprietor, told him he must pay for the whole party. Ruckstuhl refused, and Miller then locked the door and warned him if he did not comply with the demand he would assault him. The editor told him if he did he would shoot him. Miller then struck him, and his brother and four or five others took part in the affray. They got Ruckstuhl down, and were beating him terribly, when he drew a small revolver and shot Martin Miller, the ball entering near the left nipple, and inflicted a fatal wound in all probability. The crowd then fled, leaving Ruckstuhl the victor of the field, but covered with his own blood, and very badly injured. The Colonel was one of the braves who fought at Buena Vista, in the Kentucky cavalry, and he bears to this day the scars of the many wounds he received in that bloody fight. The ruffians who assaulted him are in jail.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....For Friday.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part II.*—(Short causes.)—Nos. 5536, 5548, 4868, 5358, 5278, 5359, 3429, 4195, 5457, 5892, 1488, 5728, 5148, 5817, 5826, 3091, 5279, 5217, 5238, 4472, 4545, 2871, 5917, 5296, 4454, 4421, 5268, 5236, 1477, 3951, 2080, 5335.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—No new cases will be taken up again this term.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Adjourned for the Term.

Oyer and Terminer.

THE MISTAKE OF THE STEAMSHIP "CONNAUGHT"—VERDICT IN THE ARSON CASE—SEVERE REPRIMAND BY JUDGE GOULD TO THE JURY—TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF EDWIN HODGDEN FOR THE MURDER OF JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Ex-Recorder Smith appeared in Court yesterday morning, and before the regular proceedings were commenced addressed Judge Gould, stating that he wished to correct an apparent discrepancy in the affidavit presented by him on the day previous, and sworn to by the defendant, Francis Enright, charged with the manslaughter of Daniel Horrigan. In that affadavit it was stated that a principal witness for the defence, John Welsh by name, had sailed, three weeks since, from this port in the steamship *Connaught* for Ireland. That unfortunate vessel was burned within a few miles of Boston, about three weeks ago, on her return from Ireland. What the defendant meant to have stated in his affidavit was that the witness had sailed in some ship, (name not mentioned) *for* Connaught.

[Connaught is not a town, but the westernmost of the four Provinces of Ireland, comprising the Counties of Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim and Sligo, embracing altogether an area of 9,862 square miles. To what part, therefore, of Connaught has the witness gone?]

The Court allowed the affidavit to be amended. After the amendment, it was again read to the Court, and the same postponed to December allowed. District-Attorney Waterbury, however, entering the Court-room at this time, remarked that when the application was made on Wednesday, he saw no reason to oppose it, although it had struck him that the steamer named the *Connaught* had recently been the subject of much notice in the newspapers, owing to some great accident she had met with. He, therefore, had asked his learned friend on what day the ship sailed from this port, on board of which was the prisoner's important witness, and the prisoner replied, in the words of the affidavit, "three weeks since," her name being the *Connaught*. Under these circumstances, in view of the falsity of the affidavit in this respect, he (the District-Attorney) thought it proper that the case should be called immediately for trial. The prisoner, by reason of the mistake made by him in his affidavit, laid himself open to great suspicion, and additional affidavits were necessary to justify any further delay.

Ex-Recorder Smith replied that the blunder was so palpable that there could be no better evidence that the mistake was not intentional. The Judge decided that additional affidavits must be offered, and directed Mr. Smith to present them on this (Friday) morning.

In the case of Patrick Hennessey, charged with arson in the first degree, but in whose case the District-Attorney was willing to take a verdict of arson in the second degree, the jury returned into Court, shortly before midnight on Wednesday, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of arson in the third degree." The Judge then said nothing to them, but yesterday morning he made, in their presence, the following remarks:

"In the case of Hennessey, convicted last night, because the jury had merely the physical power of finding a person guilty of an offence, they had no right, in any shape or manner, to convict that prisoner of arson in the third degree. They were told expressly and explicitly, as a matter of law, that if they found the prisoner set the building on fire, their duty was to find him guilty of arson in the second degree. By their finding the jury found that the prisoner kindled a fire, and they presumed to overrule the Court on a question of law, and I say here, emphatically, that it is as absolutely moral perjury as if they had themselves committed perjury in the witness-box. Now, I will observe, that the Court does not sit here as a mere matter of farce, merely *to tell* the jury what the law is, and it is just as much matter of accident, without their knowing anything of arson in the third or fortieth degree, whether they gave a conviction that would entitle the prisoner to a new trial, as whether it rains or shines to-day.

The duty of the jury is to take the law from the Court; and merely because they have the physical power to say 'yes' or 'no,' gives them no right to transcend the directions given. They were informed distinctly that the fact of the firing was all they had to do with, and so far as they traveled beyond the instruction of the Court, and presumed themselves to construe the law, they, to that extent, violated their oaths to give a verdict only on the facts."

The punishment for arson in the third degree is not less than seven, and not more than ten years, in the State Prison.

Edwin Hodgen was placed at the bar, indicted for the murder (in the second degree) of John Cunningham, on the 13th of May, in Avenue A, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

The testimony for the prosecution showed that the defendant, with the deceased, and other parties, met at the spot in question, and some little difficulty occurring between defendant and deceased, they engaged in a scuffle, during which the deceased was stabbed, and the defendant was seen running from him with a knife in his hand.

Matthew Healy examined: knew the prisoner, and the deceased; one lived at 312, and the other at 314 Second-avenue; remembers the day when deceased was killed; was standing on the sidewalk at the time; Cunningham's father, brother and wife, and another man, since dead, were present at the time of the murder; witness was laughing and joking with the men present, and on turning round saw the prisoner and deceased sparring together, open-handed; thought they were playing together; the prisoner was going from deceased, and the latter cried out that he was stabbed; witness looked at prisoner, and saw a knife in his hand; deceased opened his shirt, and witness saw the wound; witness caught hold of the prisoner; the deceased's wife came up and threw bricks and stones at the prisoner, who ran away through the back yard; witness did not remember anything that was said before the sparring commenced; none of the others were sparring at the time; the moment deceased said he was stabbed, witness saw the knife in the hands of the prisoner; could not swear to the knife, if he saw it; saw a knife in the hands of deceased during the day—two or three hours before the sparring.

The above formed the substance of the testimony of the other witnesses for the prosecution. The stabbed man, Cunningham, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died.

Dr. Eugene Pougnet testified that he is one of the attending physicians of Bellevue Hospital: the deceased was brought there; he had a wound on the left side of his chest; there was only a slight hemorrhage; the edges of the wound were brought together; he continued to sink, and died on the following Tuesday morning. A *post-mortem* examination was made, and the wound examined; it was on the left side of the chest below the cartilage of the second rib; the brain was generally healthy. The cause of death was hemorrhage from the mammory artery, caused by the stab.

The theory of defence was that the deceased had drawn the knife to stab the defendant, when defendant pushed against him, and by so doing drove back the knife into his own breast.

The jury were absent only fifteen minutes. They returned into court with a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, murder in the second degree. Prisoner's counsel, Mr. William H. Anthon, ordered the jury to be polled, when they individually responded that such was their verdict. The punishment is imprisonment in the State Prison for life.

The court adjourned till this morning.

United States Circuit Court—Oct. 25.

Before Judge Nelson.

The Grand Jury which had been previously summoned from Kings County, to attend this morning, were in attendance but were all discharged by order of the Court, on account of the manner in which they were drawn.

A new Grand Jury which had been summoned from New-York, was in attendance also, and were sworn in. The Hon. Geo. Briggs, who was one of their number, was appointed foreman, and the Jury were charged by Judge Nelson in relation to the law on the Slave-trade, cruel and unusual punishment, passing false invoices, &c.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Vanderhoe vs. Gardner.* Motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 25.

$1,000	U. S. 5's, '65	102½	350	Michigan Cen. R.	62⅞
3,000	Ill. Int' Imp., '47	106½	50	do. s30	62⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6's, '90	90	100	do. s30	62⅞
5,000	do.	89⅞	350	do.	62⅞
2,000	do.	89½	100	do.	63
500	Virginia St. 6's	90	100	do. s5	63¼
13,000	Missouri St. 6's	76¼	50	do.	63⅛
29,000	do.	76¼	100	do. b60	64¼
5,000	Cal. State 7's	92	50	do.	63¾
7,000	M. C. 8 p. ct. 1st mt. S. F. Conv. Bds.	97½	250	do. b60	63⅜
			50	do. s60	63½
10,000	M. S. 2d mt. Bds.	59	400	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	18
7,000	do.	58½	450	do.	17⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	55	100	do. b30	18⅛
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	102½	520	M.So.&N.I Gu'd.St.	40
25	Park Bank	113	50	do. s30	39½
16	Penn. Coal Co.	82½	50	Panama Railroad	123
50	do.	82¼	100	do.	121¾
120	do.	82	550	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	13⅞
350	Pacific M. S. Co.	93	100	do.	13⅞
150	do. s60	92	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	72
50	Wyoming V. C. Co.	66	150	do. s10	72
1350	N. Y. Central R.	83	200	do. s60	72
400	do. s30	83	650	do.	72¼
200	do. s60	83	50	do. s10	72¼
100	do.	83⅛	50	do. swk	72¼
150	do. b60	84	400	do. s30	72¼
300	do.	83¾	400	do.	72⅜
300	do.	83⅜	100	do. b10	72⅜
132	do.	83⅞	300	do. b15	72¼
250	do.	83¾	150	do.	72⅛
100	do. s10	83⅞	100	do.	72½
50	do. s30	83¾	100	do. s5	72½
100	do. c	83⅞	50	do. s60	72⅛
500	do. b60	84⅜	50	do. b60	72½
600	Harlem Railroad	17¾	50	do. s10	72⅛
3000	do.	17½	800	Clev. & Toledo R.	36
200	do.	17⅞	100	do. s30	38
550	Erie Railroad	33	200	do. b60	36⅜
50	do. s15	33	200	do. b15	36⅜
50	do.	33¼	450	do. s30	35¾
100	do.	33¼	850	do.	35¾
375	do.	33⅛	100	do. b30	36⅛
150	do. s60	33⅜	100	do. b30	36½
50	do. s15	33⅛	600	do.	35⅞
50	do.	34	350	do. s30	35¾
450	do.	34	100	do. s60	35½
200	do. b30	34	50	do. s60	35⅝
50	do. s30	33⅞	250	Chic. & R. I. R.	66
100	Hud. Riv. R.	57½	25	do. b60	66⅛
50	do.	58	200	do.	65⅞
100	do. s60	57	50	do. b15	65⅞
100	do. b60	58½	500	do.	65
100	do.	57⅝	50	do.	64⅞
400	do. b30	58	150	do.	64⅞
100	do.	58	100	do. s30	64⅞
500	do. s60	56⅞	1050	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	84
234	Harlem R. Pref.	43⅞	500	do.	83⅞
250	do.	43⅛	200	do. b60	84
50	Stonington R.	75	100	do. s60	83⅞
550	Reading Railroad	44⅞	100	do.	83⅞
50	do.	44	450	do. s60	82⅞
125	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76⅞	100	do. s60	82⅞
50	do. b60	77¼	150	do.	83
625	do.	76⅞	200	Mil. & Miss. R.	12⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Cal. State 7's	92	200	Harlem Railroad	17⅞
4,000	Ohio St. 6's, '60	101⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30	39⅞
3,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	106½	50	do. s60	40
50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	95	50	do. s5	40⅛
15	Erie Railroad	33	50	do.	40⅛
100	do. b30	33	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	35⅞
200	do. s60	32	300	do.	35⅞
100	do.	32⅞	200	do.	35⅞
100	do.	32⅞	50	Panama Railroad	121⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R. s10	57	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76
50	do. s10	57	100	do. s60	75⅞
50	do. s15	57⅞	100	do.	75⅞
50	do. b60	58⅛	100	do. s60	75
50	do. s30	57	150	do. s30	75⅞
50	do.	57⅞	100	do.	75⅞
100	Harlem R. Prefer'd	43	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	71⅞
150	do.	43⅞	200	do.	71⅞
100	Reading R. s60	44⅞	50	do. b30	72⅞
100	do.	44⅞	200	do.	71⅞
50	Mich. Central R.	63	50	Chic. & R. I. R. b30	65
200	do.	63	50	do.	64⅞
250	do. s60	63	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	82
100	do.	63	50	do.	81
100	do. b60	64⅛	95	do.	81⅞
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17⅞	50	do.	81⅞
300	do. snwk	17⅞	150	do. s60	80⅞
50	do.	17⅞			

Thursday, Oct. 25—P. M.

The excitement is undiminished on the Stock Exchange. The dealings were again large in amount to-day, and prices unusually feverish. The first inclination of the market at the early Board was to a free demand at advancing rates, compared with the low sales of yesterday. The rally on the Share list was quite general, and the recovery assisted, in some degree, by the traffic returns for the third week in October over the Western roads, which, as a general remark, are the best yet reported. These Western returns argue an equally active and profitable traffic over the trunk lines of New-York, and in the absence of the political agitation which has been brought to bear upon the market, would no doubt have produced even a more decided effect on the demand for Railway shares than was actually manifested through the dealings of the early Board. After the adjournment, however, there seemed to be a pause in the Street bidding for Stocks, and at the Second Board a portion of the recovery was lost, and the official report of the market at 3½ o'clock, was indorsed unsettled. The highest sales of the day, as compared with the closing of yesterday, were as follows:

Central	83¾	Galena	72½
Erie	34	R. Island	66
Hudson	58	Illinois Central	76½
Harlem	17⅞	Toledo	36
Reading	44⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	40½
Burlington	84	Mich. Central	63⅞

After the adjournment in the afternoon, the Street prices were, with two or three exceptions, weaker than the Board sales, closing as follows, compared with Tuesday and yesterday:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.		Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Virginias	90	89⅞	89¼	Michigan C.	63⅞	62⅛	62⅞
Missouris	76⅞	76⅞	76⅛	Michigan S.	18⅞	17¾	17⅞
Pacific	92	91⅞	93	Mich. Guar.	42	40	39⅞
Central	84⅛	83	82⅞	Illinois Cen.	77⅞	76	74⅞
Erie	35⅞	33	31⅞	Toledo	36⅞	34	34⅞
Hudson	58	58	58	Rock Island	67⅞	64⅞	64⅞
Harlem	15⅞	15⅞	17⅛	Galena	73	71⅞	71⅞
Harlem Pref.	42⅞	42	43	Burlington	86	83⅞	81
Reading	44⅞	44	44	Mich. S. 2d	60	59	58⅞
Panama	123	122⅞	121⅞	Ill. Cen. Bs.	95⅞	95⅞	95

The resumption of dividends by the Burlington Company was announced early in the day, a cash dividend of 4 ₩ cent. having been declared by the management at Boston. Yet the Stock continued to decline, selling as low as 80½, seller 60 days, dividend included. The following traffic returns from the West were also announced, by the figures of increase for the third week in October:

Illinois Central	$28,000
Rock Island	6,000
Michigan Central	21,800
Galena and Chicago	19,500
Toledo and Wabash	12,200

The firmest among the Railway Stocks at the close appeared to be Hudson River, while the heaviest, in view of the actual returns of business, both from the Traffic and Land Department, was Illinois Central. The most frequent fluctuations through the day were in Erie Shares, which, after selling at 34, fell off to 32 and under. In Railway Bonds the business was moderate, but no disposition was shown to *Bear* them, and prices remain comparatively steady.

We have to repeat the remark made on Tuesday in regard to the market for Money, that its profound quiet and ease offered a striking contrast to the feverishness and depression of the Stock Exchange. A good inquiry continues for prime mercantile paper at 6@7 ₩ cent., and the wants for Money among the Stock Brokers are readily supplied at 6 ₩ cent., as the rule, on miscellaneous securities, and 5 ₩ cent. as the exception, where the collateral is Federal and State Stocks. Exchange for Saturday's mail has not yet taken shape, but the quotation on London to-day is called 108⅞@108⅞ for first-class Bankers. Some moderate parcels of Gold are going into the Sub-Treasury on account of the recently awarded Loan. It is understood that the Department is not yet prepared with a sufficient number of Coupon Certificates, but these will probably be provided by the time the payments on the Loan are actually due, say 22d November. The Certificates of inscription, where these are preferred, are already to be issued. The new Loan is quoted 100⅞@101, interest added. For the Loan of 1874, 102¼@102½ bid, including interest from 1st July.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the third week of October, were:

Third week, 1860	$82,628 20
Third week, 1859	54,729 06
Increase	$27,899 14

The largest week's earnings in the history of the Company.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road the third week of October shows as follows:

Third week, 1860	$57,860
Third week, 1859	38,301
Increase	$19,559

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the third week of October:

Third week, 1860	$70,843
Third week, 1859	49,983
Gain (equal to 42 per cent.)	$20,860

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, for the week ending the 19th inst., were as follows:

Passengers		$26,691 50
Freight		51,387 16
Mails, express, &c.		2,836 09
Total	Miles 970	$80,914 75
Week ending Oct. 15, 1859	880	60,032 46
Increase	90	$20,882 29

As compared with the previous weekly statement of New-Orleans Banks, the results of the return of Oct. 20 are as follows:

Decrease in short loans	$22,923
Increase in specie	54,794
Decrease in circulation	137,472
Increase in deposits	409,842
Increase in exchange	745,984
Decrease in distant balances	13,054
Total loans Oct. 20	27,001,661
Total loans Oct. 13	28,460,347

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States:

Total receipts	$321,395 32
Payments	216,831 93
Balance	4,611,478 58

The Receipts for Customs, $87,000.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned the third week of October:

Third week, 1860	$28,700
Third week, 1859	16,500
Increase	$12,200

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 18,255 bbls. Flour, 144,209 bushels Wheat, 58,139 bushels Corn, 270 bushels Rye, 11,573 bushels Barley, 12,673 bushels Oats, 39 pkgs. Provisions, and 288 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 2,250 bags, at 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb. The transactions in other descriptions have been unimportant.

COTTON—A good inquiry prevailed to-day, and 4,000 bales were reported sold, including Middling Uplands at 11¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 20,000 bbls., including superfine State, mainly at $5 30@$5 37½; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 52½; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 55@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 37½
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is moderately inquired for at former rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 1,500 bbls. in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 85@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 420 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and desirable lots have been held with more confidence. Sales have been reported of 201,000 bushels, including white Canada at $1 49@$1 52; Canada Club at $1 28; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 44@$1 56; amber Western, part at $1 36; red Winter Western chiefly at $1 35; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring at $1 27@$1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 24; red State at $1 33, and white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 58 ₩ bushel. Corn exhibits no remarkable changes; sales have been made of 117,000 bushels chiefly at 69½c.@70c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 75c.@76c. for yellow Northern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in fair request at 80c.@81c. ₩ bushel; sales 12,650 bushels. Barley favors buyers; sales 31,000 bushels, including Canada West at 82c.@85c.; Canada East, at 80c.@81c., and State at 75c.@77c. ₩ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 39c.@39½c.; Western at 38½c.@39½c., and State at 39c.@40c. ₩ bushel. The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the third week of October, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	73,200*	891,400	600,000	391,100
1859	89,200	276,600	17,400	273,400
Decrease	16,000 Inc.	614,600	582,600	177,700

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far for the year 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	812,300	11,285,000	12,520,900	1,333,900
1859	440,200	2,021,900	2,396,400	944,300
Increase	372,100	9,163,100	10,124,500	398,600

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 2,204,720 bbls. of Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 28.
Flour, bbls.	812,300	440,200	1,458,500
Wheat, bush.	11,285,000	2,721,900	6,843,300
Corn, bush.	12,520,900	2,396,400	5,387,500
Barley, bush.	1,333,900	944,300	1,847,000
Rye, bush.	226,300	220,400	431,400
Oats, bush.	5,085,000	3,640,700	3,717,600
Pork, bbls.	7,130	38,472	31,886
Beef, bbls.	2,382	1,500	9,269
Cheese, lbs.	3,433,500	3,722,600	3,148,800
Lard	930,100	3,423,900	3,605,200
Butter	750,000	877,400	816,890
Bacon	449,800	1,772,200	3,089,300
Wool	1,982,700	2,006,754	2,692,000

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand to-day, including new at 30c.@38c., and old at 17c.@23c., ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales 120 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $22 25 @$23 ₩ ton usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 12½@ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant; prices have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has favored buyers, sales having been made of 800 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 95@$19 25; new Prime at $14 12½@$14 37½ ₩ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard is quiet; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand; the day's transactions add up 335 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese attracts considerable attention, at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 85 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day, of 500 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅜c.@7⅛c.; Porto Rico at 6⅞c.@7½c., and Melado on private terms; with 270 boxes Havana, part at 7⅛c.@8c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 950 bbls., chiefly at 22c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ship owners have any existing advantages to-day, as the offerings are liberal, and the accommodation is less satisfactory. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12¼d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₩ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ⅜d.@½d. ₩ lb.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste, and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of

E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

MEMBERS OF THE PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY, in this City, are requested to meet on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8½ o'clock, at Room A Astor House.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.—All communications relative to the NATIONAL QUARTERLY are in future to be addressed to the undersigned. The literary and cosmopolitan character of the work, as indicated in its prospectus, and fully attested by the leading journals in the principal cities of the Union, will undergo no change from any alteration that has taken place in the business relations of the late publishers, since it was merely printed by them, the undersigned having furnished, at his own expense every line of the matter, as he will in future. The work may be had of agents in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Terms, $3 a year in advance. Single copies sent free of postage, on receipt of 75 cents.

EDWARD J. SEARS,
Editor and Proprietor, No. 32 Beekman-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.

$8,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S new and left-off Clothing wanted for the Western market. The highest cash price ever paid can be obtained in bankable money, for large or small lots, by calling at the store, or addressing WM. WALSH, No. 41 Centre-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIFUL situation on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the dépôt, where three gentlemen can be accommodated, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., Yonkers opposite the dépôt.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,

Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Lacets, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

359. MAGENTA BROCATELS 359.
AND
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

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AT REDUCED PRICES,

359. NOTTINGHAM 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

359. DRAPERIES, LAMBREQUIN VALENCIAS, 359.
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN AND BROCHE
COTELINES AND BROCATELS.
Made to order, by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES 359.
FOR
STORES, CHURCHES
AND
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
AT
359. KELTY'S, 359,
BROADWAY.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 38 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N. B.—Just landing from steamship ETNA a fine assortment of
BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
Boots and Shoes for Children.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
French Calf-Skin Boots.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
Prices.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
Locality.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

TREES, SHRUBS, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP.—The subscriber offers for sale, at very low prices, the balance of Trees, &c., remaining unsold on the Nursery Farm, formerly owned by C. T. Spencer, Esq. Application should be made to JOHN CAMPBELL, on the premises, corner of Westchester and Hunt's Point Road., 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge. Stages pass directly by the place.
RICHARD M. HOE,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. Y.

THE GOMEZ PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—The best article ever manufactured for submarine and land blasting. For information apply to the Commissioners Central Park, New-York. For military and naval purposes nothing can compete with it. E. GOMEZ, Nos. 89 Bleecker and 180 Mercer-st., New-York.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND the widows that made claims for the clothing and arms used in the service, will call at the Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place, next to corner Chambers-st., to prepare for receiving their certificates of allowance for the money.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, late Colonel.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine, and one of Finkle & Lyon's; both in good order and nearly new, will be sold very cheap. Payment in installments, or will be rented by the month. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

DO NOT DYE YOUR HAIR.—MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair and whiskers to their original color, without dyeing. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

A BUSINESS MAN, WELL ACQUAINTED in London and Paris, about to visit Europe to return in March, would be happy to undertake any commission for an American house. Address J. C., care Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SHOW CASES
of every description manufactured by
G. WINTER, No. 16 North William-st.
N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

WANTED—ONE COPY OF NEW-YORK TIMES, March 17, 1859, for which a good price will be given. Apply at Subscription desk, this office.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan, having all the appointments of the best hotels. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN RECENTLY furnished with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen. Gents wishing rooms, transient or permanent at a moderate price, would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-street.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.
For sale, a house in 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Location suitable for the dress-making and millinery business. Apply to
JOHN R. WILLIS,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor Cedar

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lu[illegible]-st., and at the stationers' generally. J[illegible] G. KEYS

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR young man desiring an agreeable home for the Winter, can have a pleasant room, with breakfast and tea, in a private New-England family of quiet habits and social disposition. Those who prefer the home-like enjoyments peculiar to an Eastern family, are invited to call at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring-st.

BOARDING.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, on the second floor of a good house, well calculated for a gentleman and his wife, or a single gentleman. Table satisfactory. First-class reference required. Address, with name, A. B. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office. Location central, near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR Three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 10 Lafayette-place in South 4th st., between 5th and 6th-st., Williamsburgh. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE ROOM to let to a gentleman, with partial board. Location very pleasant, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address Mrs. HOWLAND, Box No. 105 *Times* Office. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and one two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and a good table, with a private family, at No. 66 State-st., five minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st.; very convenient to Wall or South ferries. Terms reasonable for first-class accommodations.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT, furnished hall rooms; also, a handsome suite of rooms on first floor, unfurnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN, having more room than they desire, would like to take a gentleman and his wife, or two pleasant gentlemen willing to room together, for the Winter. The house is in a pleasant neighborhood, 10 minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, and but half a block from the cars. Parties who would like and appreciate the comforts of a home, can call at No. 2[illegible] Jay-st., Brooklyn, or address G. S., No. 75 Merchants' Exchange, with real name and references.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a pleasant furnished room, with coal-grate, hot and cold water, second or third floor will answer, location to be convenient to Broadway, between Bond and 14th sts. Breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner or tea. Permanent if suited. Address Post-office Box No. 1,146, describing location, room and price.

TO MERCHANTS.—AN ENGLISH FAMILY, RESIDING in Lexington-av., can accommodate a gentleman with a suite of furnished rooms on the first floor, with partial board if required. No children in the house, and no other boarders. The highest references given and required. Address Mrs. LOYD, Madison-square Post-office.

A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS ON second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen, suites of rooms, with good table to permanent occupants on moderate terms, convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 13 Ashland-place, six doors from Greenwich-av., near Waverley-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER BY two gentlemen and their wives, no children, of the highest respectability, seeking comfort rather than elegance location between 4th and 14th sts., and west of Broadway; references satisfactory. Address J. M. T., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, stating prices, &c.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; they will want two rooms. Ample references given as to responsibility and character. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 539 General Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, by applying at No. 52 Harrison-st., 2d door from Clinton. Location convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE FRONT room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, to rent in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel. Possession immediately. Also, a suite of rooms to let Nov. 10.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Union-square would rent two pleasant rooms to one or more single gentlemen of character, without board. Address, with real name, A. W. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FAMILY can find a suite of furnished rooms and parlor on second floor, with good board, in a private French family, by applying at No. 170 West 37th-st. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board, front room and hall room adjoining, in a private family, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. A deduction made for three or four friends.

A FRONT PARLOR AND ADJOINING bedroom, either on the first or second floor, with private table or without meals, also a large room on the third floor, with breakfast if required, to let, at No. 271 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WHO WILL room together, can obtain good board, with fire and gas, in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; table first-class; dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TWO LARGE ROOMS TO LET.—BEDrooms with large pantries with breakfast only, in a first-class private house, with all modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply at 43 St. Mark's-place.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman; must be in a good location. Breakfast and tea, with dinner on Sundays. Address M. L., Box No. 2,856 New-York Post-office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and their two sisters; location between 14th and 34th sts., west of 5th-av. Address W. R. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, BY A physician, between 20th and 33d sts., one or two rooms, suitable for an office. Address D. L., No. 945 Broadway.

GRAMMERCY PARK.—FURNISHED ROOMS or unfurnished, on second floor, suitable for a family, with a private table if desired, may be had opposite the Park, at No. 80 East 21st-st.

A FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR TO let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BOARD IN MADISON-ST., AT ARLAN WOLF'S, No. 343.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY, THE 25th inst., while passing from Broome and Bowery to corner of Hudson and Spring sts. in the stage, a package of money, wrapped in a bill-head of the undersigned, containing about $1,200 in bank bills of various denominations, and a check dated Oct. 19th, drawn by Philip Dater, on the Merchants' Bank, to the order of the undersigned, for $266 54; a check drawn by Briggs & Berrian on the Citizens' Bank to the same order, for $131 76; a check drawn by Austin Carr, on the Bull's Head Bank to the same order, for $50; a check drawn by R. H. Lane, on the Citizens' Bank, to Jonathan Ireland or bearer, for $145 66; a check drawn by Helen Stuyvesant, to order of Mrs. Squirs, on Bank of Commerce, for $50; a check drawn by Robert Morris for $15, and a check drawn by —— for $21.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will return the above, or give information that may lead to the recovery of the same to

G. V. REILLY & CO.,
Corner of North Moore and West sts. New-York.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, 22D INST., AT the anniversary celebration of Metropolitan Lodge at the Cooper Institute, a Master Mason's LAMBSKIN APRON, trimmed with light blue moire-antique, with silk girdle and tassels, valued by the late owner as the gift of a kind friend. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the care of MARTIN & RUNYON, mantillas, No. 299 Broadway, near Duane-st.

LOST—A NOTE FOR $205 73, AT EIGHT MONTHS, dated June 15, 1860, made by Joseph Cate, payable to his own order, and indorsed by Henry Whinfield. All persons are cautioned against negotiating such note as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with the owner, No. 128 East Broadway.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY, ABOUT 2 P. M., IN Broadway, above Canal-st., a gold watch, which the owner can have by sending notice to Box No. 287 Post-office.

POLITICAL.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—
A MASS MEETING
OF THE
Electors of the Ist, IId, IIId, Vth and VIIIth Wards, will be held in the Square opposite the Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, to ratify the nomination of
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON
as the Republican Candidate for Congress. The Wide-Awake Clubs of the District will participate. Eminent speakers will address the meeting in English, German and French. Full particulars will be given hereafter.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
J. M. Tuthill, Secretary.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—FREE SPEECH.—The Republican Association of the IXth Ward will meet THIS (Friday,) EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock, at the Bleecker Building. Eminent speakers will address the meeting on the principles of the Republican Party. A cordial invitation is extended to all holding opposite political views to attend, and take part in debate as to the right and justice of their principles. By order of
AUGUSTUS F. DOW, President.
Nelson D. Thayer, Secretary.

LECTURES.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF
Will read for the first and only time, previous to his departure to fulfill engagements before Literary Associations West, Charles Dickens' great trial of
BARDELL vs. PICKWICK,
And a Shakespearian Tragedy, TO-NIGHT, at Hope Chapel at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his popular lecture, *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, at the Hanson-place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will take place on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 7½ P. M., at Mr. Delmonico's, Chambers-st. Members are requested to attend.
A. DE COMBAU, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Henry VIII.—Simpson & Co.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Readings.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Highwayman of the Seas—Mother Goose—My Wife's Come.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mlle. Victoria's Magical Performances.

BOWERY THEATRE—Mysteries and Miseries of New-York—Bob Nettles—Widow's Victim—Paul Jones, Pilot of the German Ocean.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and his Brethren.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF HE DAY.

Advices from the Pacific Coast three days later reach us by the Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph yesterday morning, having left San Francisco on the 13th inst. On the 11th, the *Golden Age*, with the mails, passengers and treasure for the Aspinwall steamer, left San Francisco for Panama. She had on board $1,353,000, of which $1,240,000 were for this port. The political canvass engrossed the greatest attention, and there was the utmost anxiety to hear the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Concerning the result of the Senatorial election the Douglas papers in Oregon are very bitter. The President of the Senate had been burnt in effigy. It was thought, however, that this course is resorted to only to counteract the bad effects which might otherwise result from the temporary coalition. Trade at San Francisco was rather more active than at last advices, and money continued easy.

We have received intelligence from Hayti to the 6th inst. The political news is comprised in the announcement that a decree has been issued perpetually banishing Salamon, the ex-Minister of Soulouque. A popular ovation was accorded to James Redpath, a somewhat noted Abolitionist, on the 27th of September, on the occasion of his return to the United States. A dinner was given him at the Hotel des Antilles, at the conclusion of which he was escorted by a torchlight procession to the ship on which he embarked for home.

A new proposition for the settlement of our claims against Peru has been advanced by the Government of that country, and has been forwarded to Washington for the consideration of the Cabinet. The President and Secretary Cass yesterday had the matter under advisement, and the result is understood to be the rejection of the proposition, notwithstanding the earnest recommendation of Mr. Clay, our Minister, that it be accepted.

The Board of Aldermen had a protracted session, last evening, a large portion of their time being, however, consumed in a discussion of the proposition to increase the salaries in the Street Commissioner's office. The Battery-enlargement was ordered to be completed by contract, and numerous favors were granted to firemen in the way of building new engines, providing new locations, repairs, &c.

In the Board of Councilmen a communication was received from the Comptroller giving a statement of the amounts due the City from unpaid ferry leases. A lot of ground on the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, was granted to the Jewish Orphan Asylum for the erection of an Asylum building.

The Board of Charities and Corrections held their first meeting yesterday, in their new quarters, No. 1 Bond-street. The Committee of the Whole made a report, embracing the most important proceedings of the Board. A valuable donation of land in Ulster County has been offered the Commissioners for the benefit of the poor children of New-York.

At the meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, Rev. Dr. Thompson read a paper upon "Lebanon and the Seat of War," and W. H. Thompson an essay upon "the Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon." There was a full attendance.

Another large Republican gathering took place at the Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Republican Central Campaign Club. Mr. Charles H. Marshal presided, and the principal speech was made by Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who devoted most of his time to the exposure of Mr. Douglas' false Popular Sovereignty. Addresses were also made by Mr. Carrol, of Troy, and others.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting at Lamartine Hall, in Eighth-avenue, last evening, at which addresses were delivered by Hon. S. T. Thompson, E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Wm. E. Coale and I. I. Williams.

Wm. P. Greene, the man who was stabbed on Wednesday night at the disreputable house, No. 275 Water-street, at which place he was employed as bar-keeper, died at an early hour yesterday morning in consequence of his injuries. Coroner Schirmer investigated the circumstances attending the case, and the testimony being conclusive against John McGuire, the sailor who had been arrested on the charge of having inflicted the violence, a verdict inculpating him was rendered.

Damage estimated at from $30,000 to $70,000 was done, last evening, by a fire which occurred in the warehouse of Steinberg & Lichtenstadt, importers of hosiery and gloves, at No. 8 Warren-street. The stock was fully covered by insurance in City Companies. It is believed that the fire was of accidental origin.

The jury in the case of Patrick Hennessey, charged with arson, rendered a verdict of guilty of arson in the "third degree," and were, in consequence, the subjects of a severe castigation from Judge Gould, for having "presumed to overrule the Court on a question of law," the doing of which, the Judge said, was "as absolutely moral perjury, as if they had themselves committed perjury in the witness-box." Ex-Recorder Smith explained the mistake in his affidavit relative to the steamer *Connaught*. The witness referred to had left in a steamer *for* Connaught. Edwin Hodgden was tried and convicted for the murder (in the second degree, the punishment for which is imprisonment for life) of John Cunningham, in Avenue A, on May 13. Another murder trial will occupy the Court to-day.

The feverishness in the Stock Market continued yesterday. The first turn was to a recovery of 1@2 ℘ cent. in prices on the Railway Share-list, but ultimately a portion of the improvement was lost, and the closing tone unsettled: New-York Central, 82¼; Erie, 31¼. Money and Exchange easy.

The sales of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, especially the two latter commodities, were large. Prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Cotton was in good request. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Oils, Naval Stores, Metals, Rice, Wool and Hemp were inactive. Hay and Hops, Tallow and Tobacco, were in fair demand. Other branches of trade presented no very remarkable changes.

For Business Men to Consider.—We are informed that a very distinguished merchant of this City, prominent hitherto in every Union movement, and a zealous Anti-Republican in principle, has declared his purpose to vote for Lincoln, as a business operation. He wants this Presidential contest ended—the sooner the better. If Mr. Lincoln is elected, we shall know the worst at once, and can be prepared to meet it. But if the controversy is to be carried to the House of Representatives, it will engross public attention for at least four months, and will paralyze the business of the country for the whole season. He says he cannot afford to have his business stand still so long.

This is a perfectly sensible and practical view of the case, and we commend it to the attention of our business men generally.

How happens it, by the way, that the Fusion Committee ignores altogether this aspect of the case? They declaim loudly on the necessity of defeating Lincoln's election—but, *what then?* Suppose that object accomplished, what is to be done in the House? Are there no dangers to the country from that contingency? How do they propose to meet them? We suggest this as the theme of their next proclamation. The business community are anxious to hear from them on this subject.

Rowing Against Wind and Tide—The Schemes of the Fusionists.

There's nothing like pluck, after all. And the more desperate the emergency, the more admirable the courage with which plucky men are apt to meet it. Senator Douglas affords an excellent instance of this quality, exhibited under most discouraging circumstances. Dame Partington, invented and immortalized by Sidney Smith, affords a still more striking example of sublime pluck under great discouragements. When the Atlantic rose and deluged her domicil, instead of running away, as other housekeepers did, she seized her mop and gave battle to the rising tide. Since her day no equal exploit has been witnessed, until our Fusion Committee robbed the good Dame of her laurels, and made her performance appear common-place and respectable by the side of their own.

During the past four years, the tide of public discontent with the national administration, has been steadily rising. The last year, especially, has seen it heave and swell,—sweeping before it, steadily and remorselessly, one after another, all the defences erected against it. The earliest struggles were in Connecticut and Rhode Island,—and they only decided the drift of the current. Then came Maine, which had been counted on by the Democrats, and which gave a larger majority than ever before for the Republican candidates. The result in Kentucky shattered the hopes of the Democracy in a large portion of the South, and the election in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio proved unmistakeably that the American people had resolved upon a change in their Administration at Washington. The tide has been steadily rising. In not a single instance has there been the faintest indication of its receding. No one who knows anything of public sentiment,—who has watched these great waves of popular opinion sweep the land from one end to the other,—can fail to see that the influence which creates them is universal,—that it pervades the whole people, and will produce the same results in New-York which it has produced in Maine, in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Our Fusion Committee has no conception of this. They see no principle at the bottom of it all,—nothing but a local and temporary excitement, which they feel quite able to quell. So they have seized their mop and gone vigorously to work! Fifty thousand dollars is to stop this advancing wave,—just as it towers aloft and threatens to break in thunder on the shore,—and turn it back peacefully to the bosom of the sea! Mrs. Partington was a miracle of wisdom, compared with her successors,—and her success was quite as brilliant as theirs will be. The Atlantic, the historian tells us, was too much for Mrs. P.,—and the rising Republican tide will be a great deal too much for the New-York Committee.

It is very curious that gentlemen who see so much should know so little of public sentiment. They fancy money at the last moment can buy all the votes they want. If they had common sense they would know that the very fact of attempting to purchase the popular vote will drive thousands and tens of thousands from their support. There is nothing in the world to which the great mass of the rural population are so sensitive, as the assumption that they can be bought. This amount of money, judiciously used three months ago, to perfect the organization of the party, to arrange committees, to canvass the State and complete the machinery of a campaign, might have been of service. At this late day, they might just as well throw it into the sea, as use it in the way they propose.

The Republican Party is the only organized party in this State to-day. Its opponents are a mere mob,—without unity of principle, or of purpose, and without the slightest shadow of an effective organization. Every step taken to promote their union has only tended to demoralize them still further. They are united upon no single point of policy or of sentiment, except in hatred of the Republicans: and even that, with four-fifths of the whole mass, is secondary and subordinate to their hatred of each other. To suppose that, under such circumstances, any effective opposition can be made to a well-organized, harmonious party, animated by a common purpose, holding the same principles, and stimulated by the prospect of success, is the highest of folly. The Fusion Committee may set this State down as *certain* to give Lincoln Fifty Thousand majority:—and every dollar they spend in the country will *increase* that majority.

Peter Funk in the Fifth-avenue.

An ingenuous but irascible correspondent writes to us in a highly deprecatory frame of mind, that he regards himself as having been victimized by somebody, because on going to a recent sale of pictures at a splendid mansion in the Fifth-avenue, expressly to see, and if possible to buy, two "original" paintings—the one by Correggio and the other by Giulio Romano—he found himself put face to face with a couple of ordinary copies.

We are sorry for our correspondent, as we are for all people who do a foolish thing and come to grief thereby; as one might be sorry for Gen. Cushing, (to quote a notable example) when that illustrious captain went walking with a *senorita* through the streets of Matamoras by night, and falling into a drain, broke his patriotic leg. But we cannot say that we particularly sympathize with him. Any man who really cares enough for the great masters to take the trouble of walking five blocks to see one of their works, ought to know that "original" Correggios and Giulio Romanos, are not to be hid in a corner for years, only to be revealed by the wand of the auctioneer. If a jewel-fancier should be told that the famous blue diamond of the Regent of Orleans, so long lost to the world, had really been worn for years by a lady in Madison-square, and was just about to be sold at auction in Chatham-street, he would understand that nothing could be more absurd. If a bibliomaniac were invited to inspect the lost books of Livy, at a sale in Washington-square, he would scarcely quit his Times and his coffee for the chance of that bargain.

The genuine pictures of such masters as Correggio and Giulio Romano have been catalogued, described, tracked and identified, till it is almost beyond the limits even of hypothesis that any important painting, by any Italian artist of equal rank with these, should be suddenly sprung upon the world. No sensible person, therefore, can be pitied for giving himself any trouble to visit a private sale in New-York, on the faith of an auctioneer's assertion that he has such gems as these to sell.

What is to be said, however, of the auctioneer who makes such an assertion, or of the "private gentleman" who allows his name, his house, and his presumed social position, to be used for the purpose of fortifying such an assertion, is quite another question.

The too celebrated Peter Funk, long notorious as a dealer in watches, breastpins, bracelets, and other *bijoutérie*, does not address his insinuating appeals to the intelligent and the well-informed. He might cry in the streets for a long time before he would induce a Frodsham, a Leroy, a Patek, or even an ordinary American citizen of common watch-carrying capacity, to believe that he was really selling the best Geneva chronometers, in gold cases, at the price of turnips in a prosperous year. It is for the protection of the ignorant people who do believe that he is doing this, that the law interferes; and whether the law does or does not take cognizance of like things in unlike circumstances, it is pretty plain that respectable people who profess to be selling for one or two thousand dollars works of art, which if genuine could not be bought for as many pounds sterling, are doing something unpleasantly akin to the less conspicuous operations of the less fashionable Peter.

The Disunion Plots at Washington.

Our Washington correspondent discloses the scheme of the Disunionists at Washington, for the accomplishment of their traitorous designs. He asserts that it has its headquarters in the Treasury Department, and that high officials of the Federal Administration are parties to it. It is proposed that the Legislatures of the seceding States meet immediately after the election of Lincoln, declare the Union dissolved, and proclaim Mr. Breckinridge President.

Thus far there is no great difficulty in going. Declarations are very cheap, and if they alone could dissolve the Union, it would have been dissolved long ago. By what practical steps they propose to maintain that declaration,—how Mr. Breckinridge will be able to assume the functions of the Presidency,—by what organized machinery they will seek to supply the lack of the existing Federal Government, are points of considerable importance, especially to the States most nearly concerned.

Meantime Mr. Buchanan is the President of the United States, and he has taken a solemn oath to see that the Constitution is maintained, and that the laws of Congress are faithfully executed. Upon him will devolve the entire responsibility of meeting these attempts at overthrowing the Constitution. The leading organ of the seceders—the Charleston *Mercury*—has declared that a *peaceable* secession can be effected, if it is attempted before the 4th of March; and it adds the significant declaration, "*We* KNOW *what we assert.*" The country will not concede, without the stubborn evidence of facts, that the President of the United States is either the leader or the accomplice of a traitorous conspiracy against the Union.

Settling Down of the Democratic Ship.

Nothing more pointedly indicates the utter demoralization of the Democratic Party than the exhibitions of rowdyism rampant and ruffians in the ascendency, which have recently been made in the nominating conventions of that party in this City, the last stronghold of Democracy north of Mason and Dixon's line. Conventions of all kinds, except the respectable, have sprung up with the rapidity of mushrooms on a sheep-walk after a night of autumnal rain. Each candidate would seem to think that he can be elected merely by the number of his Conventional indorsements, quite overlooking or ignoring the fact that very many of those who figure in one of these mushroom assemblages are also actors in nearly all the others; so that after receiving the nominations of a score of different organizations, it will be found at the end that not more than fifty or sixty men were represented, and that all these were moved as puppets under one controlling hand. All discipline seems lost in the Democratic Party; all those traditions which pointed to constituencies as the only source of representative power, would appear to have vanished. Every man seems to regard himself as at liberty to seize what he can lay hands upon before quitting the sinking ship; and every little clique of such intriguers rise to importance and authority in their own estimation, just in proportion as the general cause of their party becomes hopeless.

Time was, and not so far back, when the most rigorous discipline prevailed in the Democratic camp, all mutineers against the sovereign organization receiving suddenly a short shrift, a long rope and the deepest of political graves. But latterly, commencing with the foundation of Mozart Hall as a rival Democratic fortress, openly in arms against the centre of power formerly acknowledged, we have seen so-called Democratic Committees and Conventions by the dozen, each claiming its particular prerogatives, and seeking to make bargains for the recognition of its actual or supposititious power. There are Breckinridge Committees, Fusion Committees, Union Committees, People's Committees, Independent Committees, National Democratic Committees, and Committees of self-constituted Volunteers, each of these bodies being made up for the most part of the same men, each having its own nominating Conventions for every office, from Justice of the Supreme Court down to Ward Constable, and each claiming the right to exact pecuniary toll or political homage from each candidate aspiring to receive its highly influential indorsement.

There is no longer any serious pretence made that these assemblages have any constituent character or are the offspring of any popular volition or demand. They are, as a general thing, organized by the outcasts—technically known in Democratic parlance as "the soreheads"—of the regular organization; men no longer able to retain their footing before the people, and now only anxious to ruin what they can no longer rule. Thus originating, and for this reason compelled to draw power around them at any cost, it is but little to be wondered at that men of the most doubtful or positively disgraceful antecedents should obtain ascendency in such assemblages; or that every meeting which they advertise should be attended by many reporters, each eager to be the first and most exact in jotting down the various acts of riot and political snap-judgment which form, it may be said, the "regular routine" of their proceedings.

The case of the Union Nominating Convention of the Democratic Volunteers, held last Wednesday evening, and reported in our columns yesterday, may be taken as a fair illustration of the rowdyism to which we refer, one fighting delegate rushing up to the Chairman with clenched fist and various unseemly epithets, while a majority of the members present amused themselves by smashing the furniture, and brandishing the legs of broken chairs in each other's faces. These mild demonstrations of political difference were evoked, as would appear from our account, by a snap-judgment, as alleged by one side, which the other side had taken in favor of a particular candidate for Register. Certain it is, however, that the furniture of the National Democratic Volunteers suffered heavily in the efforts of those patriotic individuals to carry out the plan which they had met to "put through," and that not until a large police force had been called in, could the sovereigns on each side be brought to separate without bloodshed.

This is a fair example of the average proceedings in these irregular and self-constituted Committees, the violation of discipline at Charleston and Baltimore by the princes and chiefs of the Democratic camp, serving apparently as a precedent for each Ward and porter-house politician of the same faith, throughout the length and breadth of the land, in pursuing courses similarly violative of party discipline and usage. When the ship is on fire, or hopelessly sinking, the epaulettes on the quarter-deck are of no more account than the cooks in the galley; the crew take hatchets and break into the purser's room for liquor; even the steward's boy will take heart to defy the Captain, and all order is lost at the very moment that hope ceases to whisper. Such is the present condition of the Democratic Party, and these People's, Union, Independent and Volunteer Conventions are but so many indications that the election of Abraham Lincoln is conceded.

The Error Confessed.

Next in excellence to the virtue and wisdom which resist temptation and avoid error is the ingenuousness of free and frank confession of sin. The last is the merit of Ex-Senator Badger, of North Carolina. Carried away by the storm of Pro-Slavery fanaticism which swept over the country in 1854, he forgot his old conservative instincts, the large and liberal maxims of Government which he had learned from Webster and Clay, as well as the plighted faith of the South, and in an evil hour voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. His best friends were deeply mortified at the fatal mistake he made, and they have never doubted that he himself deplored it as the weakest and worst act of his public life. We are gratified to perceive that Mr. Badger has had the manliness at length to come forward voluntarily, and make a clean breast by an open confession of his grievous fault. In a speech at Raleigh, the seat of Government of North Carolina, he took occasion, a few days ago, to say that his vote for the Nebraska bill was "the worst vote he ever gave in his life," while he applauded the opposite course pursued by Mr. Bell, of Tennessee. This frank confession, by a very proud, as well as a very able man, was received by his audience, we are told, with wild enthusiasm—a clear proof that North Carolina, like Mr. Badger, has been dragged into Pro-Slavery ultraisms, against her better judgment, by the evil example and the arrogant leadership of her more pretentious neighbors, Virginia and South Carolina.

It was apparent to those who watched the progress of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Senate, that the defection of Mr. Badger from the ranks of conservatism was the turning point, not merely with that measure, but with the Whig Party. His matchless powers as a debater, his ardent and impetuous advocacy of whatever cause he espouses, with the moral force of an elevated private character, being taken from the weaker side and transferred to the strong, left no hope of resisting the Slavery-propagandist influences which held sway at Washington. It was said, and generally believed at the time, that Mr. Badger had prepared a speech against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that he denounced the repeal indignantly, and at length yielded to what he regarded as the imperative voice of the people of his State. We have reason to believe that this is a substantially correct account of the matter; and the fact proves that the rarest and most excellent virtue among public men is not intellect, or eloquence, or even private character—for Mr. B. possesses all these in an eminent degree—but moral courage, the firmness of soul which dares to act on high principles of duty, though millions should condemn and execrate.

The occasion presented in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise offered a splendid opportunity to the Whigs of the South, and especially to Mr. Badger, which he and they failed to improve. Had he stood firm, the State of North Carolina would have sustained him, and the Whig Party, instead of dissolving into its original elements, would have taken a new lease of life. The whole North would have rallied to its support, and the Republican Party would have never been formed.

We are quite ready to concede that Mr. Bell deserves great credit for having resisted the Pro-Slavery influences by which he was surrounded. But his fault is that he has since acquiesced in the iniquitous policy which he then opposed. He at that time, by his vote, if not in his speeches, vindicated the right of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and voted to continue the exclusion of Slavery. But the perfidy being consummated, he now declares that he will submit to it as a finality, as well as to the impudent assumption of modern Democratic Federalism, that Congress has been stripped of its power of excluding Slavery from the Territories by the Dred Scott decision. He surrenders the citadel of Henry Clay Whiggery at discretion to the Slavery propagandists; and with the maxims of Calhoun and Taney inscribed on his banners, his friends appeal to the North to support him, for what he did years ago, while fighting bravely for the right.

It was creditable to Mr. Bell to resist the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; but his weakness in yielding the principle because it was voted down, deprives him of all claim to support from the opponents of Slavery extension. But it is a well-known fact that Mr. Bell could never have received the nomination of his party except on the condition of his acquiescence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as well as in the Dred Scott decision.

Whether the repentance of Mr. Badger goes to the extent of recanting the constitutional errors which he accepted with the Nebraska bill, and whether he will in future reassert his old theories, which were identical with those of Clay, Webster, and the Republican Party, remains to be seen. But as it regards Mr. Bell, we are left in no doubt. He accepts the perfidious acts and the Calhoun theories of the Slavery-propagandist Democracy as "a finality." The difference between the positions at present occupied by Mr. Badger—supposing him to have recanted the principles as well as the policy of the Democratic Party—and that of his Presidential candidate, is simply this, that he makes a frank and honorable confession of error in voting to repeal the Missouri Compromise, while Mr. Bell publicly renounces and repudiates the constitutional right to retain that Compromise on the statute book.

The Slave-Trade in New-York.

We had occasion to speak, in our issue of yesterday morning, of the African Slave-trade and the "respectable merchants" engaged in it, and to express the hope that some of them might be brought to punishment for their participation in that piratical traffic. We are aware of the great difficulty of accomplishing that result with our present laws, which are drawn with such looseness that a lawyer of ordinary ability, before a judge of the average tendencies in favor of Slavery, can almost surely get off any one charged with offences against those laws, before a New-York jury, if not in any part of the country. Public sentiment has changed somewhat since those laws were passed—has become in a measure debauched. Is it to be supposed that fifty years ago resolutions against the Slave-trade would have been so unceremoniously disposed of as were those presented by Mr. Jay to the Episcopal Convention a few days ago? Is it to be supposed that in a political convention of gentlemen from all parts of the country, fifty years ago, the announcement of one of them, that he "represented the slave-trading interest," and that he "considered the African slave-trader to be a true Missionary and a true Christian," would have been greeted with applause?

Happily, however, we believe that there is a recuperative power still left in public sentiment on this subject, which will find expression not only in renewed and more careful and earnest exertions to enforce the laws as they stand, but also in efforts to modify the laws, so as to stop up some of the gaps, and put up additional bars, and make it easier to convict known offenders. And in this view it behooves the people to be careful whom they send to Congress. Mr. Moses F. Odell, for instance, is a Democratic candidate for Member of Congress, in the Second Congressional District, comprising the first twelve Wards of the city of Brooklyn. At a meeting held in the Republican Wigwam, opposite the City Hall, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, a gentleman, who gave his name as W. H. Barber, we believe of Bay Ridge, declared to the large audience there gathered, that Mr. Odell had repeatedly stated *that he was in favor of the reopening of the African Slave-trade*; and at a meeting in the Ninth Ward, of Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, at which Mr. Humphrey, the Republican candidate for that District, spoke, Mr. Barber was also present and reiterated his statement, declaring that if it were contradicted, he could prove it by many witnesses, and was ready to put $1,000 in the hands of any person, if Mr. Odell would do the same—his money to go to the Old Ladies' Home—if he did not prove to the satisfaction of a jury of twelve men that Mr. Odell had made such declarations, and Mr. Odell's thousand dollars to go there, if he did prove it.

This is a serious charge against Mr. Odell, which if he can contradict, it were well that he should do so at once. The city of Brooklyn is the City of Churches, of one of which Mr. Odell is, we understand, a prominent member. The New-England element is strong there, and that element, we are sure, will not allow itself to be represented by a man who holds the notion that the African Slave-trade, the horrors of which have been for years the abhorrence of every philanthropist, and every lover of liberty—which has been a crime punishable with death by our laws, for the last forty years, should now be put upon a different footing.

We do not wonder at the impunity and ease with which that traffic has been carried on out of this port, if this charge is true. It has been supposed that this was accounted for by the fact of our having a United States Marshal whose sympathies were in this matter, as possibly in some others, against law and in favor of the offenders. But if we have had a man who favors the reopening of the Slave-trade in the office of the Deputy Collectorship of the port, we no longer wonder that nearly a hundred slavers have cleared from this port with so little difficulty at the Custom-house.

Of course, if Mr. Odell can contradict this charge, our columns are open to him for the purpose. We have stated the evidence on which the allegation is made, and wait with some interest to see how it will be met.

The New Loan.—If the *Bears* of the Stock Exchange fail to reward the President's organ at Washington for its services in beating down the value of Government credit preparatory to the late loan, it will be for the reason that they are an ungrateful race of animals, or that they set no high value upon the influence of the organ aforesaid. That journal (we mean the *Constitution*) has for months labored assiduously to demonstrate that the Union should be, and will be dissolved, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency; and if these warnings from the head of the Government failed to bring down the premium which it would otherwise have received upon its stocks, the Old Public Functionary must have fallen very low indeed in the public estimation.

But as we happen to know that the President has no sympathy, or at least no faith in the disunion schemes, it is but just that the blame should fall where it belongs. The truth is that the *Constitution* newspaper is less the organ of the President than of the Southern members of his Cabinet. Mr. Cobb, while in Georgia, as we learn from the journals of that State, made no scruple to declare himself a disunionist in the event of Lincoln's election. His Assistant-Secretary, we see it stated, takes the same ground. Mr. Thompson, as a Mississippian, would feel scandalized at the supposition that the Secretary from Georgia should be in advance of him in devotion to the rights of the South. These are the ruling spirits of the Cabinet, who give to the Administration its intensely Southern sectional character, and to the organ its disunion tones. The venerable head of the State Department has now ceased to meddle with politics. The Secretary of the Navy, like Mr. Toots, thinks that "it's of no consequence." Mr. Floyd has no faith in the financial resources of a Southern Confederacy, and as a matter of course could not be expected to exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. Mr. Black is merely the logical gladiator of the Cabinet, who stands ready to vindicate whatever is said or done by the President and his official advisers, while the President himself only thinks of punishing Douglas and Forney. Thus the representatives from the Gulf-States in the Cabinet have everything their own way, and the Government of this great nation is as Pro-Slavery in its policy as that of a Southern Confederacy could be.

An Ex-Recorder not up in Geography.—According to the theory of an eminent English jurist, it is not only the privilege but the duty of a lawyer to avail himself of every advantage, fair or unfair, which may come within grasp, for his clients' benefit. This theory has never found recognition among the better portions of the legal fraternity; but we think the author of the doctrine may rest secure in the belief that ex-Recorder James M. Smith, of this City, has not only taken the full sanction of the laxative theory to his conscience, but also its practical license to the ends of his pen and tongue.

We took occasion yesterday to notice an affidavit for the postponement of a homicide-trial, in which plea was made that an important witness for Francis Enright, the defendant, had left the City of New-York about three weeks ago, in the steamer *Connaught*, for Ireland. Gross as was the perjury on the very face of such a statement, Judge Gould, presiding over the Court of Oyer and Terminer, did not notice it, nor was his attention called by any one in Court to the fact that the steamer in question had been burned and sunk on her voyage from Galway to Boston, at about the period indicated.

On this state of facts, Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Enright, appeared yesterday on the opening of Court to explain the "mistake" which had occurred in the affidavit submitted by him on the prisoner's behalf. The prisoner's counsel meant to have said, according to the Ex-Recorder's revised interpretation, that the witness in question "had sailed in some ship," name not given, "*for* Connaught," the word Connaught evidently symbolizing in the mind of the learned counsel, some such port as Cork, Dublin or Londonderry, Bantry, Belfast or Waterford.

Would it not be well for the Ex-Recorder in such cases—merely advancing this as a friendly suggestion for the benefit of any future clients he may have similarly in need of a postponement,—would it not be well, we say, for Mr. Smith to add a common geography and school atlas to the shelves of his calf-bound arsenal for the defence of persons charged with crime? It is to be gratefully remarked that the District-Attorney did not allow the amended affidavit to pass as valid, but has insisted on full particulars of the alleged witness, his name, occupation, and late residence, together with the name of the vessel he is said to have sailed in, the port he was bound for and the probable time of his return. It is just possible that the prisoner's counsel may be a little embarrassed by having to answer all these questions with corroborative testimony.

A Question to be Answered.—A correspondent writes, asking us to ask the District-Attorney what has become of the several indictments found against one J. Bryant Smith, formerly a clerk in the Comptroller's office under Azariah C. Flagg, for the enormous peculations and frauds upon the public treasury, in which Mr. Smith was supposed and alleged to have been implicated? This alleged malfeasant, it will be remembered, was a clerk under Mr. Flagg, drawing only an ostensible remuneration of $1,200 a year, while at the same time indulging in such modest luxuries as a yacht, with a crew of some half-dozen sailors, a stable with half a score or score of fast horses, a magnificent mansion at the north end of this island, with outhouses, conservatories, and all other appurtenances proper to one who could afford to spend twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a year; several other very expensive indulgences, and last, but not least, a taste for high official company, which made his house and yacht perpetual scenes of champagne festivities and *paté de foie gras* feasts.

One luckless day, however, it was discovered that Mr. Smith, popularly known as "Chemung Smith," from his birth in the county of that name, had been engaged systematically in defrauding the public treasury of enormous sums passing through the Comptroller's office. He was indicted in due course for this, such formalities being considered necessary to satisfy public opinion before the hushing-up process begins in good earnest. Since that day, however, nearly, if not quite three years ago, the gay and jaunty malfeasant has been secured by the law in that dignified immunity from legal question, which would appear to be the prerogative of offenders in "the higher walks of life." It is on these facts that our correspondent verdantly asks us to ask the District-Attorney, when will the indictment in the case of J. Bryant Smith be brought up for trial? We do ask the District-Attorney as requested, and shall be happy to hear from him in reply.

Borrowed Plumes.—A curious commentary on social life in this metropolis may be gathered from a fact which Rev. Dr. Tyng exhumed from the reminiscent rubbish of the great Ball, and gave to an audience in his own church the other evening. According to the reverend gentleman's statement, an eminent jeweler's house of this City cleared, from diamonds *rented* to ladies to glitter in the presence of Royalty, a sufficient sum to pay the rent of their store for a year. This is a most interesting and instructive fact. In Paris, and on the continent, as is pretty generally known, it has long been the custom for ladies to hire the jewelry which they coveted for special occasions, when their husbands were unable to buy it; but we believe the practice has not heretofore prevailed in this country. That it should now obtain is a good illustration of the ease with which our women can adopt all customs which are French and bad. Its exposure may go far to check that growing extravagance in gauds which brings many a family from trafficking with the house which displays one Ball on its sign to dealing with those which expose three. For a wealth of diamonds will come to be looked upon as suspiciously as an inordinate wealth of hair or unusually fine teeth. Dr. Tyng deserves thanks for giving this interesting information in regard to borrowed finery to the public. It is well sometimes to have a watchman in the pulpit whose thoughts and eyes are below the moon.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Prosecution of Slave-traders—The Claims against Peru—The De Groot Award—Army Matters—Midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Hon. P. PHILIPS, of this city, has been employed by the Government to assist in the prosecution of the parties at Key West, charged with being engaged in the Slave-trade. He leaves here on Saturday *via* Charleston. The Court sits on Monday week.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON is now at the New-York Hotel, in your City.

Dispatches received from Mr. CLAY, our Minister at Peru, submitting a new proposition for the settlement of the American claims, were examined by the President and Secretary CASS at the State Department to-day. The proposition, I understand, will be declined, although Mr. CLAY urges its adoption. President CASTELLO seems to be again in high favor with Mr. CLAY and our naval officers. During a visit to the United States ship *Lancaster*, he was treated with great consideration.

The Washington dispatch in the *Herald* of Tuesday, announcing the defeat of both Gen. ROBLES and Gen. PEZUELA, afforded considerable amusement here, as these distinguished Generals are one and the same.

Attorney-General BLACK's second opinion allows DEGROOT only $42,000, and denies that DEGROOT or any other party is entitled to damages, as the contract was canceled by Government. A forcible reason, truly.

Lieut. SAWTELLE will immediately report in person at Fort Columbus for duty with the recruits under orders for California, to embark on the 11th of November.

Lieut. CARLING will proceed to join Company F, Third Artillery, at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. EDWARD R. HOPKINS will report in person without delay at Newport Barracks, and Lieut. HOLLISTER at Fort Columbus.

The estimates by the Quartermaster-General for the fiscal year ending June, 1862, have been completed, and fall little short of the estimates for the present year.

Capt. BLAKE, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, has returned to the Navy Department the following list of Acting Midshipmen, composing the class for the present year, viz.:

ALABAMA.
Horatio G. McClinton.
Wm. Earl Yancey, (son of Hon. W. L. Yancey.)
Augustus O. Wright.
ARKANSAS.
Thomas G. Garrett,
Wm. Carroll.
CONNECTICUT.
Charles A. Brantingham.
GEORGIA.
Raphael J. Moses.
Leroy H. Washington,
Thomas M. Berrien,
Hugh Legare Hill,
Barron Carter.
ILLINOIS.
Aug. G. Kellogg,
Lucien Morris,
Charles McGregor,
Joseph B. Coghlan,
Henry Glass.
INDIANA.
James A. Dick,
Wm. H. Webb,
Courtland C. Clements,
Williamson Dunn,
KANSAS TERRITORY.
Esculapius Buckmaster.
KENTUCKY.
John Pegram,
C. H. Pendleton,
Wm. O. Boyle,
Dennis W. Mullin,
William C. Wise,
Jefferson Phelps.
LOUISIANA.
James M. Morgan,
Henry L. Vaughn,
G. W. Sparks.
MAINE.
Charles H. Craven,
H. D. Fuller,
Geo. D. B. Gliddon.
MARYLAND.
Frederick McCormick,
Yates Sterling,
Richard P. Leary.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Geo. W. Coffin,
Frank Wildes,
Benj. Heath, Jr.,
Chas. Green Bush,
Francis A. Cook,
Geo. T. Davis.
MICHIGAN.
Thos. Williams,
Chas. V. Gridley,
John A. Hopkins.
MINNESOTA.
John S. Livingston,
Wm. L. Ames, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
Jas. G. Baldwin,
Cassius Meyer.
MISSOURI.
Thos. R. Brooks.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Geo. H. Wadleigh.
NEW-JERSEY.
Gustavis English,
Marston Miles.
Chas. F. Schultz.
Albert Henarie Lenox.
NEW-YORK.
Wm. W. Mallay,
Wm. Alex. Duer,
Ira Harris, Jr.,
Francis Morris,
Robt. E. Carmody,
Philip H. Cooper,
David J. Clark,
John D. Clark,
A. S. Crowningshield,
Allen D. Brown.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Henry S. H. Williams.
OHIO.
Ed. P. Guthrie,
H. Clay Taylor,
J. C. McElvaine,
W. W. Hendrickson,
Douglas C. Cassell,
Henry Wright.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Charles D. Barclay,
Louis E. Fagan,
Alfred Scull Newlin,
James B. Bidlack,
J. M. Califf,
Nolan C. Irvin,
W. C. Osterlop,
Wm. L. Hindley.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Geo. D. Bryan.
TENNESSEE.
Charles F. Sevier,
Joseph B. Peyton,
James M. Pearson,
Wm. R. Hunter,
James A Peters.
TEXAS.
James K. Ragsdale.
UTAH TERRITORY.
Robley D. Evans.
VIRGINIA.
Charles Edgar Clark,
Orris A. Browne,
Wyndham R. Mayo,
Peterson Goodwin.
WISCONSIN.
Wm. H. Whiting,
George Laughton,
Ernst J. Dichman.

Total.......97.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The position of the Post-office Department is this: The public demands facilities like those of London and Paris. The Department, anxious to grant them, claims that it can be done only by having a monopoly of the business, which it is now endeavoring to secure by the enforcement of the laws against private expresses. The opposition with which it meets occasions much embarrassment.

The recent decision of the Attorney-General of the United States that the corporation can convey its property (the old Dutch Church,) for New-York Post-office purposes, discharged of any claim on the part of vault-holders, is regarded here as removing the only real difficulty as to the conveyance.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed the commandant of the Navy-yard at Pensacola to investigate the charge recently made through the newspapers against Lieut. STARK, of the Marine Corps, of punishing men by "crucifixion." If found to be true, the officer will be court-martialed.

The case of Gen. HARNEY is still under the President's consideration.

The Ladies' Washington National Monument Society are now engaged in sending out circulars, in the way of appeal to the judges of elections, to editors, and the whole people of the United States, to aid them in the collection of funds to complete the Monument; the contributions to be made at the polls on the day of the Presidential election.

Union Agricultural Fair at Richmond, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Great Union Agricultural Fair is now in full blast. Thirty thousand persons visited the grounds yesterday. PATTI is here, and is creating great excitement among the *dilettanti*. Half the people who wish to hear her cannot obtain admission.

The correspondent of the *Herald* errs in stating that Mr. WISE, of the *Enquirer*, is going to run for Congress. Mr. WISE has not the most distant idea of entering the political arena for Congressional honors.

S.

The Kansas Famine.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Seventeen thousand pounds of Flour, Corn Meal and Potatoes, arrived to-day from Illinois, and several teams from the destitute portion of Southern Kansas, which were in waiting, were loaded and started for their destination. There has previously arrived and been distributed from this point 500 bushels of Corn, and 20,000 pounds of Flour, Groceries, Potatoes, &c., most of which was sent to the Neosho country.

Extensive Forgery in Omaha, N. T.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, Oct. 25.

A bold counterfeiter, representing himself as L. D. SPAULDING, passed upon Messrs. BARROWS, MILLWARD & Co., bankers of this city, on the 20th inst., $1,825 in counterfeit $10 bills on the Bank of the Interior, Albany, N. Y., for which he received their drafts on GILMAN, SON & Co., New-York, for $1,100 and $225. It is well executed, and calculated to deceive. It is supposed he has gone East.

Horrible Accident.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 25.

A horrible accident occurred at 7 o'clock this morning at Port Griffith, between Pittston and Wilkesbarre, at the Pennsylvania Coal Company's works. A car containing 12 miners starting for the mine down a slope of 1,500 feet, when about half way the rope broke and the car was precipitated to the bottom. Eight men were instantly killed; two are not expected to live. The balance were saved by jumping from the car.

Obituary.

PATERSON, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 25.

GEORGE SHROBTER, the geographer, expired at his residence here early this morning, after a week's sickness, of inflammation of the lungs. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

Balloon Ascension.

POTSDAM, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 25.

Prof. JOHN LA MOUNTAIN made a splendid balloon ascension from this place to-day. It was witnessed by over 6,000 people.

Fire in Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, Thursday, Oct. 25.

MCKECHNIE's brewery, together with an immense quantity of grain, was burned this morning. Loss $75,000. Insured for $20,000.

Amusements.

To-night we are to be favored at the Academy of Music with a truly German performance of that truly German opera, the "Martha" of FLOTOW. The Teutonic Parliament of 1848 asserted, rather in the teeth of principles and of facts, that Italy belongs of right to the German frontiers; and Herr FORMES, who was a Teuton of the Teutons in 1848, and abdicated the lyric stage at Vienna to enact a more sounding part upon the platform of imperial affairs, seems to be still of one mind with the sages of Frankfort. In conjunction with the Signora FABBRI who, hides a German origin under an Italian cognomen, and the Signori STIGELLI and QUINTO, who commit the same act of *lèse-patrie*, the great baritone has deliberately undertaken to annex the Italian opera in New-York. On Wednesday night he made his first attempt upon this beautiful province. Oddly enough, however, he attacked a French opera, we suppose by way of experiment, and brought out "Robert le Diable," in a more or less successful fashion. Herr FORMES' *Bertram* is one of the destined traditions of the present age in lyric drama. Always more than equal to the demands of the *rôle* so far as mere volume and force of voice are concerned, and perfectly master of its dramatic aspects, Herr FORMES has never condescended to interpret the music of this singular and striking partition with the musical accuracy which every partition deserves, if it is to be rendered at all. He gives it to us new, with all the merits and all the defects of his established theory and practice in regard to it. Signora FABBRI was an *Alice* of more than ordinary merit, passionate, pathetic and effective in a very high degree; and Signor STIGELLI did only too much justice to the susceptible *rôle* of *Robert*. In the character of *Plunkett*, which he will fill to-night, Herr FORMES is without an equal; and if Mme. FABBRI and Signor STIGELLI impart into the graceful and tender music of FLOTOW the really solid lyric qualities which they have never hitherto failed to display, the representation of "Martha" at the Academy this evening will be deservedly remembered as a great musical event.

MR. HERING'S PALMELODICON.—Who is there in the world that has not at one or another time endeavored to play the Orpheus at a dinner-table by wetting his forefinger and trolling a more or less discordant melody on the rim of his glass finger-bowl? If there exists such a person we are confident that he will never dare to expose his inferiority to his fellow-creatures, and we therefore do not fear contradiction when we assume that everybody will be interested in knowing that a patient German professor of the divine art, Mr. C. E. HERING, has developed this amateur harmonicon of the dinner-table, originally seized upon by Dr. FRANKLIN as the basis of a systematic musical instrument, into a sort of vitreous organ which he calls the palmelodicon. The name is not prepossessing, but the instrument itself yesterday exhibited to a circle of connoisseurs at the University is extremely persuasive and eloquent. It is a sort of combination of the accordeon with the æolian harp, as to the quality and effect of its tones, while it is susceptible of a delicacy and accuracy of execution unknown to either of these popular devices for achieving the "concord of sweet sounds."

FRENCH THEATRE.—At this pretty little *bonbonniere* in Broadway, Mlle. VICTORIA, the prettiest of *prestidigitatorces*, (to remember and pronounce this word is itself a triumph of the magic art,) repeats to-night her graceful and varied exhibition of the wonders of the occult science. The old Latin slur upon the sex that it is *varium et mutabile*, may be applied to Mlle. VICTORIA as a compliment. Her programme varies nightly, but its variations are always improvements.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, the accomplished sister of our popular young *prima donna*, yesterday evening, gave a brilliant concert at Dodworth's Saloon, with the assistance of the leading artists of the really *Italian* Opera of this City. Miss PATTI's *début* was hardly a *début*, for she has long since earned her place in the estimation of the genuine amateurs of New-York, and the public ratification of her rank as a born mistress of that musical art which seems to come with their breathing to her family, was the merest matter of course. It was, probably, however, not the less gratifying on that account to herself, nor the less honorable to the real connoisseurs of music in this City.

WINTER GARDEN.—At this theatre, last evening, Miss CUSHMAN appeared as *Queen Katharine*, in "Henry VIII.," and was enthusiastically received, it being the first time in three years that this great actress has rendered this character. During the interregnum she has certainly lost nothing of her former power. The woes of the wronged Queen seem to have been bubbling up within her breast for all that length of time, and last evening they found utterance with a power we have rarely seen surpassed. The concluding death scene was terrible in the truthfulness of its representation. It may seem Hibernian and unfeeling to say so, but it was almost a pleasure to see her die. To many of the audience, however, it was a much greater pleasure to see the actress, in response to their calls, reappear from her counterfeit death, and pick up the bouquets they so plentifully showered on the stage.

Mr. DYOTT, as "bluff King Hal," gave us a very good conception of the character; and Mr. COULDOCK, in the *rôle* of the ambitious *Cardinal*, fully merited the applause he received. As a whole, the piece was well put upon the stage, and will probably draw quite as well as its predecessor, "Guy Mannering."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new Drama, in three acts, which has had considerable success at the Adelphi Theatre, London, entitled the "Dead Heart," was produced, for the first time in this country, last night at this establishment, and will probably enjoy a long run during the off nights of Mr. FORREST. It belongs to that class of "sensation dramas" of which "The Corsican Brothers" is a fair representative. Though not actually dramatised from DICKENS' *Tale of Two Cities*, it was evidently suggested by that work, and the *finale* is actually the same. Now and then we were also reminded of certain passages in DUMAS' *Count of Monte Cristo*. A hurried *resumé* of the plot will show in what it resembles these two works.

The play consists of a prologue and three acts. The events of the prologue are supposed to take place in Paris in the year 1771, when the murmurs of the people against the aristocracy were just commencing to become mutterings, and were every month, almost every day, assuming a deeper tone. But it was still a gay time, and the gardens and *cafés* were filled with a vivacious, roystering crowd of both sexes. We are introduced, in one of these gardens, to the society of four artists, the most prominent of whom, for the purposes of the play, is *Robert Landry* (Mr. F. B. CONWAY.) He deeply loves *Catharine Duval*, (Mrs. CONWAY,) the daughter of one of the people, of whom the *Count St. Valerie* (Mr. HARKINS) is also enamored. This *Count* has, unfortunately, as a friend and adviser, a Jesuit priest, the *Abbé Latour*, (Mr. CHARLES FISHER.) Harkening to his advice, the *Count* enters by the window the chamber of *Catharine*, after she is affianced to *Landry*,—is met there by *Landry*, and when the latter is about to punish the *Count* for the intrusion, while he suspects the fidelity of his *fiancée*, he is surrounded by *gendarmes*, and taken away to the Bastille, through the manœuvring of the *Abbé* with Madame POMPADOUR and DU BARRI, "under whose reign" France is at that time, with more truth than satire, said to be.

The first act of the regular play brings us down to the year 1789, when the curtain rises on the taking of the Bastille. *Catherine Duval* has married the *Count St. Valerie*, who is dead, but has left her their son *Arthur*, a youth of sixteen years, given to drinking, gambling and general dissipation. The prisoners are released from the Bastille, and among them *Robert Landry*, who has been seventeen years confined. This is very striking, and the acting of Mr. CONWAY, as the released prisoner, very admirable indeed. His hair and beard have not been cut or shaved in all that weary time; his limbs refuse to support his body, and his memory, almost gone out in darkness, can only be illumined gradually, and by the earnest efforts of his old friends. But when he does awake, he remembers that on the walls of his dungeon he has seen inscribed, as it were, in letters of flame, two names, *St. Valerie* and *Abbe Latour*. On those personages he is to revenge himself, and he has become a man "with a living body, but a Dead Heart"—dead to everything except revenge. The unhappy King and Queen of France are dead. Everything is in the hands of the people. The guillotine is at work. The artist friends become Captains of *Gendarmes*, Corporals in the *Garde Nationale*, and *Robert Landry* is a Representative of the Convention. The *Abbé Latour* and the young *Count St. Valerie* are among the suspected and proscribed. They are imprisoned in the Conciergerie, and condemned to death. But we do not care to follow the plot literally any further. Suffice it to say, that, with a most exaggerated notion of revenge, *Landry*, instead of allowing the *Abbé's* head to fall by a stroke of *la mere guillotine*, prefers to invite him to a "duel to the death," in an apartment of the Conciergerie, in which the *Abbé* is killed. *Landry*, who has had several meetings with his former *fiancée*, the *Countess St. Valerie*, impresses upon her the fact, of which he seems to be proud, that his heart is "dead," and refuses her most pitiful entreaties to rescue her son from his impending death, but, on the reading of a letter found in the pocket-book of the *Abbé*, he becomes convinced that her husband had, after he (*Landry*) had been imprisoned but a few days in the Bastille, tried to procure his liberation, and had only desisted when assured by the treacherous *Abbé* that he had died in that terrible fortress. On this discovery he relents, and resolves to save the son, the young *St. Valerie*. But how? There is but one hour before the execution. The jailor does not know his face, or the faces of the prisoners. He dispatches his friend *Legrand*, captain of *Gendarmes*, to ROBESPIERRE for a passport for the young *St. Valiere*, takes that youth's place in the tumbril, when the number is called, and, just as they do in "The Tale of Two Cities," puts his neck under the knife of the guillotine, and sheds his blood for that of the son of his former and still beloved *Catharine Duval*.

There is no novelty in the piece, but it is well put upon the stage, and, in the main, is well acted. Messrs. CONWAY, FISHER and MORRIS, fill their respective parts well. Mrs. CONWAY, as *Catharine* and the *Countess*, is deserving of great praise. Many of the scenes are very striking, and the scenery is generally well-designed and painted. It is deserving of success, and should obtain it. Last night the house was well filled.

Just at the conclusion of the prologue, some excitement was caused by the arrival of the Colt Guard, Company B, Capt. G. D. CHAPMAN, of Hartford, Conn., escorted by Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, National Greys, of Brooklyn, Capt. J. S. MORGAN. Both companies were in uniform. On their entrance, the orchestra struck up "See the Conquering Hero comes," passing off into "Yankee Doodle," amid the loud greetings of the audience.

An Amusing Correspondence.

FRED. DOUGLASS REFUSES TO ALLOW HIS DAGHTER TO BE MADE HAPP-Y.

AUBURN, Oct. 15, 1860.

MR F. DOUGLAS—*Dear Sir:* I take the opportunity to address you a few lines as follows. I have been informed that you had an onely daughter and that you desired her to marry a whight man; whereupon you giv $15,000 or $20,000 dollars to any respectable whight man that would marry her and cherish her through life. If there is any truth in this report, P. S. let me know and I will marry your daughter on those conditions, and will endeavor to make myself agreeable.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES HAPP.

To F. DOUGLAS.
Direct to CHARLES HAPP, Auburn, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 16, 1860.

CHAS. HAPP, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* You are an entire stranger to me, and direct me to no one from whom I can learn your real character and responsibility. This, if no other difficulty existed, would seriously embarrass me in making a favorable answer to your proposition. You should have at least given me one respectable reference. The fact that you have not done so, with other circumstances connected with your letter, makes it quite doubtful whether I could honorably accede to your proposition. You date from Auburn, and tell me to direct to you at Auburn, but do not name the street. Pardon me for regarding this as a suspicious circumstance. You may be an inmate of the State Prison, or on your way there—a fact which you see would interfere with the fulfillment of your part of the proposed bargain, even if I could fulfill the part you assign to me. You want $15,000 or $20,000. This is a common want, and you are not to blame for using all honorable means to obtain it. But candor requires me to state, that if you were in every respect a suitable person to be bought, for the purpose you name, I have not the amount to buy you. I have no objection to your complexion; but there are certain little faults of grammar and spelling, as well as other little points, in your letter, which compel me to regard you as a person, by education, manners and morals, as wholly unfit to associate with my daughter in any capacity whatever. You evidently think your white skin of great value. I don't dispute it; it is probably the best thing about you. Yet not even that valuable quality can commend you sufficiently to induce even so black a negro as myself to accept you as his son-in-law. Respectfully,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The New-Yorkers Arrested in South Carolina.

THEIR ACQUITTAL AND EXILE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CHERAW, S. C., October 22.

The trial of the two HITCHINGS, father and son, came off, as in a former letter I mentioned it would, on Friday, the 19th inst., but not at Clio, or before the Clio Vigilance Committee. They were tried at Bennettsville, and before a Committee of seventy persons selected from the several beat Companies in the District. *They were acquitted by a vote of eleven for hanging and fifty-nine against it.* In addition to the facts of their having acknowledged the purchase of the arms, and the arrival of part of them at this place; and the further fact that the elder HITCHINGS had been corresponding with WM. H. SEWARD and HORACE GREELEY, two gentlemen from Pekin appeared as witnesses, one of whom, Dr. HADLEY, offered to testify that he had heard the elder HITCHINGS *declare his intention to array the North against the South, so far as was in his power, upon the question of Slavery.*

The Committee, however, in view of the fact that the evidence against the accused was solely circumstantial, decided that the death penalty in this case should not be inflicted. They determined, nevertheless, that the two HITCHINGS *should leave the State*, and appointed a sub-committee of six, who forthwith performed the duty of conducting them to the North Carolina line; notwithstanding Dr. HADLEY's application to one or more magistrates for a warrant for their arrest, which was not granted. Where they will go next, and what further attempts they may make in the bloody work of assisting the minions of LINCOLN to crush the South into obedience to his hellish programme, time alone can disclose. It is to be hoped, however, that the citizens of North Carolina will take proper care of them. If they should ever dare to come over this side of the river to recover their arms, their hardihood will be repaid by a speedy application of the halter. The arms are still held here as trophies of Black Republican discomfiture. They will, of course, be confiscated, and applied to the service of the State.

MOVEMENT AGAINST NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A large number of Insurance Companies of the North have established agencies in this city, and throughout the South, which, for years past, have been doing a large business. We are pleased to learn that some of our leading mercantile houses have determined to change their insurers. On yesterday a firm that has $25,000 insured in four companies located at Hartford, Conn, one of the policies having expired, took out a new policy in a Southern Insurance Company. They have determined, as soon as their policies expire, which will be within a few days, to insure altogether in Southern companies. We understand there are agencies of six or seven reliable Southern Insurance Companies in this city, and one English company, so that there will be no necessity for continuing to enrich the enemies of our institutions. The Hartford companies have become wealthy by doing an immense Southern business.—*Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.*

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—On Friday last DANIEL CLIFFORD was hung in the jail yard at Dubuque, Iowa, for murdering a man named WOOD, whom he robbed of $27. CLIFFORD was but 22 years of age, yet the murder was so unprovoked that hardly any sympathy has been manifested for him. He refused to eat any breakfast on the morning of his execution and had to be supported while on the way to the gallows. Arrived there, he had to be lifted up the steps, and when kneeling in prayer with the priests, he kept constantly repeating, "Oh, Lord, receive my soul!" "Oh, Lord, receive my soul!" Although the body fell about seven feet when the rope was cut, the wretched man died from suffocation.

STEAMBOATING ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The steamers *Commodore* and *Francis Skiddy*, running between New-York, Albany and Troy, have only missed their connections with the early trains Northeast and West but three times during this season—the *Commodore* once, and the *Francis Skiddy* twice—owing to their light draft of water and speed.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stitch that will not ravel.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a circular.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Passengers for Europe per Steamers City of *Manchester* and *New-York* should not leave without purchasing one of the Delano Life-preserving garments. Coats and vests for gentlemen's wear, waists for ladies. The only reliable protection against drowning, and can be worn the same as ordinary clothing. Salesroom No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Wedding Cards, Notes, &c., all the new styles, elegantly engraved. See the orange blossom wedding envelope; satin tie for cards, &c. Sold only at EVERDELL'S old depot, No. 302 Broadway.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

Reynolds' Specific,
FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
This justly celebrated medicine shipped from England by the proprietor direct to CARLL & STRONG, No. 182 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane, New-York, who urgently recommend all that are afflicted with Gout and Rheumatism to give it a trial. A single dose relieves the most agonising pains, and, repeated a few times, restores the use of the limbs and leaves the patient in perfect ease and greatly improved health.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

More Great Battles on the Pacific Coast.—Five brilliant victories achieved. The Eldorado has become the field of contest for mechanical art. The new Grover & Baker sewing-machine everywhere in the ascendant.
To their long list of triumphs just achieved this side of the Rocky Mountains they have added
FIVE SIGNAL VICTORIES
within the last month in California by taking
THE FIRST PREMIUMS
at the Great State Fair at Sacramento, and from other great Fairs held in the State, over all the heretofore popular sewing-machines in competition.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair.*
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies, when you Visit the City and wish for yourselves and families Boots and Shoes, India-rubbers, &c., good articles, at moderate prices, be sure to call on MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

TALMAGE—DAVIDSON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Robt. Davidson, D. D., THOS. A. TALMAGE to MARY DAVIDSON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

YATES—BOSWORTH.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. Dunlap Smith, Gen. CHARLES YATES to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Chief Justice Bosworth, all of this City.

MORSE—CADY.—In Schenectady, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Backus, Mr. ANTHONY WELLMAN MORSE, of New-York City, to Miss ELIZA JACKSON, youngest daughter of Gen. Jay Cady, of the former place.

SPENCER—MURDOCK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Dr. Macauley, JAMES CLINTON SPENCER, of Chicago, to KATE PARKER, daughter of Carey Murdock.

TORREY—BURROUGHS.—In Bridgeport, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. G. S. Coit, JOSEPH TORREY, of Jersey City, to HATTIE LOUISE BURROUGHS, daughter of George Burroughs, Esq., of the former place.

UNDERHILL—CORNELIUS.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, JARVIS F. UNDERHILL to AMANDA, daughter of Lot Cornelius, Esq., of Walnut Grove, L. I.

VAN WAGENEN—PIERREPONT.—At Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, N. Y., by Rev. William Paret, G. HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, of Brooklyn, and CORNELIA BUTLER, daughter of William C. Pierrepont, of the former place.

RAYMOND—MARCY.—At Edgerton Park, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Edward Anthon, EDWARD A. RAYMOND to EMMA, daughter of Dr. E. E. Marcy, all of this City.

DIED.

TURNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, REBECCA STETSON, relict of Williams Turner, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 69 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, William B. Bordman, No. 112 McDougal-st., on Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Henry W., Edward F., Charles, George and Nathan F. Turner, and of her son-in-law Wm. B. Boardman, and the members of Amity Lodge, No. 323, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

SHIELDS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Francis Shields, and eldest daughter of Ezra Knapp, aged 37 years and 12 days.

The funeral will take place at the First Free Will Baptist Church, in 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Norwalk papers please copy.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, ANGELINE, daughter of Caroline W. and Runyon W. Martin, Jr., aged 16 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 169 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

MAGINNIS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, ARTHUR WHITTLESEY, son of William H. and Nettie Maginnis, aged 1 month and 12 days.

His remains were taken to Salem, Conn., for interment.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, Montgomery Place, Dutchess County, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, LOUISE LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Edward Livingston, formerly Secretary of State of the United States, and Minister to France, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MUSGRAVE.—In West Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, MONEMIA, wife of B. S. Musgrave, in the 37th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 27th inst., from her late residence, West Bloomfield, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. P. S.—Boat for Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."

The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says: "To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wickliffe."

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is as safe as a Franklin stove. UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

Can any man who values his own life or that of his employes, who has occasion to use power, rest satisfied till he has acquainted himself with the practical operation of an entirely SAFE MOTOR, Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

Send to No. 164 Duane-st., for a pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 509, Oct. 25, 1860.
9, 22, 58, 66, 16, 1, 63, 2, 50, 67, 17, 25.
Class No. 510, Oct. 25, 1860.
34, 16, 77, 4, 6, 39, 44, 40, 68, 36, 55, 66, 53, 26.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 25, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Will be held at
THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 1860.
Music by Dodworth's Band.
Tickets 50 cents each; can be had at the door.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!!
Silver-plated articles, useful and ornamental, in great variety, furnished to target companies at greatly reduced prices, by LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CORNS.—THE ABSOLUTE AND INSTANTANEOUS cures of Corns and Bunions. Mr. RENDALL, of No. 95 Regent-st., London, has arrived in this City on a short professional visit, and can be consulted from 10 till 4 o'clock at No. 63 Bond-st.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

By Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,

The great Historian,

Now publishing, in parts,

IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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Setting forth all the strong and weak points of character and disposition, what to encourage, and what to restrain.

WILL AID YOUNG MEN

Just starting in life, who are full of zeal, strength and courage, and yet have little experience

IN GOVERNING THEIR PASSIONS,

And bringing their moral and intellectual powers into the ascendant, thereby qualifying them for

SELECTING PROPER PURSUITS,

In which their abilities can be used to the best advantage, and their defects most effectually overcome, thus securing the best results of their efforts,

AND GAINING HONOR AND HAPPINESS.

These examinations are given verbally, with all the candor and faithfulness of confidential communications, and, when desired,

FULL WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS

Are made, accompanied by a book or chart with illustration of the organs, large and small, with full instructions how to cultivate and direct every faculty and emotion.

By FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.* Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, it magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:

GEO. LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CRONK, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

A FEW DAYS LONGER
On exhibition at our Store,
By permission of Mr. Delmonico,
THE SUPPER SET,
Consisting of
CHINA AND GLASS,
Manufactured by us expressly
FOR THE PRINCE'S TABLE
At the Ball at the Academy of Music,
On the night of the 12th inst.
Each piece bearing the Royal Insignia.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

MOTHERS READ THIS.—THE EDITOR OF the Mississippi *Baptist*, published at Jackson, says: "Our infant has been brought through the critical period of cutting its first teeth with scarcely a fever. We use Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP daily, and would advise all parents to procure a supply. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, etc., etc., per dozen.
No order made for less than half-a-dozen shirts.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER.
A SAFE, PROMPT AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL INFLAMMATORY AND EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE EYE.

This new and beautiful preparation has been suggested by recent discoveries in chemical science, and is indorsed and recommended by several of the most eminent physicians in the City, who have tested it in their practice. A valuable and reliable eye-water is needed. Few diseases are more annoying and prevalent than those of the eye. Few are so readily relieved if the proper means be used in time, and none are more serious if they be neglected.

It is not departing from the truth to assert, that in nearly all cases where the internal structure of the eye is not involved, a few applications of the MAGIC EYE-WATER will restore perfect health to the organ, and render any further doctoring or medication unnecessary.

The proprietor would regret to insult the good sense of the public by recommending his Eye-water as a certain cure for *Amaurosis*, which is a paralysis of the optic nerve; for *Cataract*, in which the crystaline lens, or window of the eye, has become opaque or darkened, or even to squint at curing *Strabismus*, and promise to make crooked eyes straight. No such nonsense is intimated. Any person with "half an eye" could readily see through such an assumption. We simply offer the world a safe, prompt, and reliable remedy for all external complaints of the eye, and for all conditions of inflammation of the organ. We further assert that the MAGIC EYE-WATER will give tone and strength to the sight, and impart new vigor to enfeebled vision. This is the whole story.

Manufactured by the proprietor, D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER is sold by all respectable druggists. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Fall arrangement commencing Oct. 15, 1860. Three fast trains daily from New-York to Albany, leaving 26th-st. station at 7 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad. Passenger can purchase tickets and have their baggage checked through to all principal places, West, northwest and southwest.

LONGFELLOW'S SONGS SET TO MUSIC.

One of Longfellow's songs, "The Old Clock on the Stairs," set to music by Lady Carew, and lately published in London, at 4 shillings, will appear in No. 6 of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, at Three Cents. This week. Sixteen pages.

ONE OF THE BEST STORIES

Ever written is that of "The Crossed Path," by Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," "The Dead Secret," &c., commences in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 6, this week. Now ready. Price Three Cents. To be had of all news-agents.

WILKIE COLLINS.

"The Crossed Path," one of the best stories Mr. Collins ever wrote, commences this week in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 6. Now ready. Price Three Cents. Sixteen pages.

"THE CROSSED PATH"

Is the title of one of the best stories ever written by Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," "The Dead Secret," &c. Commences in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 6. Now ready. Price Three Cents. Sixteen pages.

"DO THE BIRDS TALK?"

Is the title of an excellent article by J. W. [illegible] in No. 6 of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, well worthy the perusal of old as well as young philosophers. The HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL is now ready. Price Three Cents.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN CHINA AND GLASS.
On and after TUESDAY, 23d inst., we shall offer for sale
500 FULL SERVICES OF
CHINA AND GLASS,
Comprising
258 PIECES AT $75 PER SET.

The China is the very FINEST QUALITY of White French China, and the Glass is Rich Cut and Engraved Bohemian Glass ware, the whole forming a service fit for the best tables in the country.

We are only enabled to offer the above at this low rate in consequence of having secured them from the manufacturer at a great bargain, for cash, and in fixing the rate we have given our customers the full benefit of the reduction.

Those desirous of securing one of the above sets will please call early, as our stock of them is limited.

Also, on hand the following, which were purchased by Mr. Haughwout in Europe, at low rates.
RICH DECORATED DINNER SETS from $75 upwards.
RICH DECORATED TEA SETS from $8 upwards.
BRONZES, PARIAN GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.
A MASS MEETING
WILL BE HELD AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
IN SUPPORT OF THE
UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.
Hon. CHARLES J. HELME, of Kentucky,
Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee,
Hon. Mr. EWING, of Tennessee,
Judge C. J. JENKINS, of Georgia,
Will address our fellow-citizens upon the dangers which peril the Union and the Constitution.
All opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin are earnestly invited to attend.
By order of the Committee.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
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JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers'
LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., publishers of this paper.

HOWE'S
BALL PROTECTING
SCALES.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON
SAFES.

Twenty Herring's second-hand Safes for sale cheap.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms.
No. [illegible] Broadway.

"**A VALUABLE AUXILIARY TO THE WEARY TRAVELER.**—APPLETON'S Guide for November is out, and is offered to the public as a reliable guide—in fact, the publishers announce that it is "issued under the supervision of the Railway Companies," and therefore cannot be wrong—but in looking over the November number we find more than half the roads wrong. Here is the list:
Hudson River Railroad—two trains wrong.
Alleghany Valley Railroad.
Memphis and Ohio Railroad.
Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad (not in Appleton's.)
Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad.
Nashville and Northwestern R., (not in Appleton's.)
Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.
Grand Trunk Railroad (two divisions wrong.)
Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad.
Illinois River Railroad (not in Appleton's.)
Michigan Southern Railroad—Northern Division.
Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad.
Michigan Central Railroad.
Pennsylvania Central Railroad—Philadelphia Division
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
Winchester and Potomac Railroad.
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.
Springfield and Columbus Railroad.
Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.
Delaware Railroad.
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.
Ottawa and Prescott Railroad.
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.
Rockford, Illinois, Railroad.
Milwaukee, Watertown, and Barbaroo Valley R.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad.
Dayton, Xenia, and Belpre Railroad.
Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad.
Indiana Central, Dayton, and Western Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Rock Island and Peoria Railroad.
Logansport, Peoria, and Burlington Railroad.
Quincy and Toledo Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.
South Carolina Railroad.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
Alabama and Florida Railroad.
Mobile and Girard Railroad.
Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska Railroad.
Mineral Point Railroad.
Great Western (Illinois) Railroad.
Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.
WHAT ARE THE PUBLIC TO THINK OF SUCH A GUIDE?

If you want a good Guide, buy LLOYD'S RAILROAD WEEKLY, with a $5 Map inside the paper, all for 6 cents. Office No. 164 Broadway. For sale everywhere.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.
WARRANTED TO OPERATE IN SIX HOURS.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, vegetable and innocuous, operate and relieve in from three to six hours. Six pills are equal to thirty of the drastic pellets surcharged with calomel and other corrosive minerals. They never gripe, they never fail. Equalizing the disturbed circulation, they control fever; mildly evacuating the bowels, they remove the disturbing cause. Instead of wrenching, convulsing and irritating the discharging organs, the pills soothe them like a healing emollient, and are justly regarded as the only safe cathartic and alterative for ladies and children. Being coated with sweet gum they are pleasant to take.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT obliterates all disorders that blemish the face or person—such as soreness of the eyes, scrofulous eruptions on the face, and ulcers and tumors, wherever located. Ulcerated sore throat, bronchitis and all the distressing diseases that fasten upon the lungs, and if unchecked, end in fatal phthisis, are subdued by this powerful pulmonic. It is the only CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY to which shattered humanity can resort with the assurance of permanent relief.

Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.

BOYNTON'S FURNACES.
These SELF-CLEANING, SELF-PACKING, and GAS-TIGHT FURNACES have been thoroughly tested for six years, and have proved the most durable, economical and popular Furnaces in use, as those will acknowledge who have given them a trial.
BOYNTON'S PORTABLE HEATER
has also given very general satisfaction for the last eight years. Call and examine these Furnaces, or send for circulars with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

KITCHENERS AND RANGES.
The AMERICAN SAND-OVEN KITCHENER, a new and splendid Range, just completed, combining more useful improvements than any other range in the country. Also, the IMPROVED MORNING-STAR RANGE, suited for wood or coal, and the PIERCE RANGE, for sale by
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st. New-York.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.
We are prepared to HEAT public and private buildings with HOT WATER or STEAM in the most substantial manner, at low prices. Estimates given for work in any part of the country, by
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

BARTLETT & COMPANY, NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS,
FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES.
Singer's, at 3c., 4c. and 5c.; Grover & Baker's, 3c., 4c. and 5c.; Wheeler & Wilson's, 4c., 5c. and 6c.; and all other kinds at greatly REDUCED PRICES. Salesroom, No. 421 Broadway, cor. Canal-st., N. Y.

WHISKERS MADE EASY, OR HOW A BEARD CAN BE GOT.—Simply by using my Onguent, which will force them to grow in a few weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. (Established [illegible].) Price $1. Sold by dealers generally. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-[illegible]ork.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 20 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress, by a young Scotch woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 66 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; or would take a seamstress' place. Best City reference, convenient to where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as first class laundress; has the best of City reference as to capability and honesty; has no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chambermaid and take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, room No 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the other as nurse or waitress. Good reference given. Apply at the fancy-store No. 308 4th-av., near 23d-st., to-day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer, by a young woman, with first-rate City reference; is smart, willing and obliging. Apply to or address J. R., No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress by a girl who has good recommendations. She can be seen at Dr. Hutton's, No. 115 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman who will produce the best of reference. No objection to country or City. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist in the washing; or as chambermaid and waitress; with four years' City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take charge of a baby and do sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 57 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid, or waiter, or nurse and plain sewer. The best of reference. Call at No. 30 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; perfectly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; or to take care of a baby; has had three years' experience; can give City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the store, near 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 100 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., during two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 24 Christopher-st., near Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] East 11th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a steady and experienced woman, Scotch Protestant; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand. Apply Thursday and Friday at No. 54 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 6th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands soups, pastries, jellies and game; is fully competent to take full charge of cake making in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; has lived three years in her last place. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 157 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is a first-rate bread-maker, and is willing to do part of the washing; good City references to be had. Call at No. 86 17th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups and game and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 210 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND TIDY Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a thorough cook; understands it in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, cakes, pies, biscuit, pastry, jellies, &c., and all kinds of preserves; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days, at No [illegible] 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game and pastries; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking, and the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 29 Macdougal-st., corner Charlton-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, blanc-mange, &c., &c.; ten years' City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman, as cook; understands pastries, meats, soups, &c.; would be willing to go in a boarding-house or restaurant. Call at No. 52 North Moore-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; is well experienced with her business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference. Address No. 153 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK (PROTESTANT) wishes a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kind of cooking; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, in a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st.

AS COOK.—A NICE STEADY WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understanding all kinds of cooking, bread and biscuit and pastry; best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days, if not engaged.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, jellies, blanc mange, boned turkey and made dishes; best of City reference. Apply to No. 710 Broadway, at front door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give reference to her last place, where she lived eleven years. Inquire No. 166 East 22d-st., near 2d-av., third floor, Room No 15.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game, and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 89 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as first class cook in a respectable private family; can procure the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1404 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family [illegible] has no objection to assist in washing; has [illegible] City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible]-st., corner Waverley-place and 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is a good cook, and excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 135 East 11th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and is neat in her kitchen. Call at No. 115 Mott-st., Room No. 9, third floor, near Hester-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as cook and ironer, or to do the washing of a small family; is a fully competent person; has the best of City reference as to capability and honesty. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook; is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries, desserts, &c.; has no objection to take part of the washing. Call for two days at No. 66 Carmine-st. Satisfactory reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by an American woman; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class German girl, with the best of City references; is a good cook, washer and ironer; will do general housework. Apply at No. 320 25th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-rate cook; understands her business well; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 138 East 30th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two very competent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have lived four years with their late employer. Good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., west of 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable girls want situations, one as good plain cook, will assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 212 7th-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY lady in want of an economical, smart and reliable servant for kitchen work, or general housework, with first-class references for honesty, neatness and capability, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, one as first-class cook or laundress; the other as chambermaid or waitress. Has good City reference of 7 years' standing. Apply at No. 237 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress; has no objection to do housework. Call at 242 West 36th-st., near 9th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation; can make and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of plain sewing; is a native of England; has lived with some of the best families in the City as infant's nurse; has no objection to take charge of one child. City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 97-99 West 25th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes an engagement with a few private families, to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting perfectly, and making children's dresses. Address a note to No. 20 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—THE LAdies and employing public generally can secure at our establishment the most reliable and respectable help of every description; being 11 years established it has become the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn. A large selection on hand every day, many of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended.

MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent, respectable woman; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, boning and larding, jellies, and creams and pastries, and orange ices; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework in a small family; understands the care of children; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper or matron, in a private family or institution, or hotel; would have no objection to travel as companion to a lady, or to take charge of a family of young children. Advertiser is competent to teach them the rudiments of an English education; can give the best of City reference. Call or address L. D., for three days, at No. 302 Bridge-st., fourth house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by a young widow lady; a widower's family preferred; can give the very best of reference as to character and capability. Address D. K., Box No. 192 Times Office, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, by a middle-aged American lady, as housekeeper or cook in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; is capable, and understands her business; understands pastry and bread. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Call at the basement door.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork, or would act as housekeeper; is willing and obliging to her employers. Would go to the country. Call at No. 10½ 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A TIDY, WELL-RECOMMENDED Protestant German young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can bake good bread; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 406 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged Protestant woman to do housework in a small family or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good reference if required; would take charge of an invalid; can read and write. Call at No. 118 West 21st-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do housework, in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing. Reference can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 240 East 13th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American young woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children; is a neat plain sewer; has no objections to travel; best of City reference given. Call, from 10 to 5, at No. 270 6th-av. Any one with colored help need not apply.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent person; understands hairdressing and French fluting; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Reliable references. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as laundress, in a private family; she understands the business in all its branches. The best of City reference given of years' experience from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman with the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A capable young woman, as nurse; understands thoroughly the care of an infant; can take charge of a nursery, and sews neatly; can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 46 3d-av., in the millinery-store, between 10th and 11th-sts., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent person who perfectly understands her business; can take charge of a child from its birth, and do family sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a respectable middle aged woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 290 2d-av., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AS NURSE, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby if required; can cut and fit grown children's dresses; is used to traveling with a lady; has six years references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the stationery and toy store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would do chamberwork; is a good hairdresser; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 230 7th-av., two doors from 25th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer; or to assist in chamberwork; has six years' City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; will travel with a lady; sews neatly; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT young woman, accustomed to the care of children, wants a situation; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; good reference. Call at No. 10 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses in the neatest style, and hair-dressing; grown-up children preferred; or as lady's maid, understands it perfectly; the best of City references given. Call at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the shoe-store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to go South, as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen for one week at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 15.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork, and can do fine embroidery. Apply at No. 329 East 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress by a respectable woman; understands dressmaking; is capable of taking care of a baby, if required; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 108 West 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant; would travel with a lady, and take full charge of her wardrobe. Apply at the fancy-store, No. 426 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress; can cut and fit for children. Call or address No. 438 8th-av. Good references.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; would assist in chamberwork. Unexceptionable City reference of four years. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Inquire, for two days, in the hoop skirt store, No. 69 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and under garments, and all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would sew between families; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 East [illegible]th-st., corner of Avenue A, top floor, front rooms.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COLORED SEAMSTRESS would like to get work by the week or month in families; can cut and fit children's clothing and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; she has one. Can be seen, or address, W. K., for two days, at No. 11 York-st., near Canal.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl; can cut and fit children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to the care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 265 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by an American Protestant young woman, as seamstress and to assist in the care of grown children, or wait on a lady; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or would assist in the care of children; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 65 West 20th-st., two doors from 6th-av. No objection to Staten Island.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children. Call at No. 190 East 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young girl a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can do embroidery, or would take care of grown children; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 270 East 10th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant woman as waitress or as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country; has lived as housemaid with the best of families in the old country; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 12th-st., in the store, near University-place.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman desires a situation as a professed waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has the very best testimonials as to honesty and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 134 9th-av., third floor.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY an active young woman, a situation as fine washer and ironer; is a good shirt ironer; would do waiting if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a place as wet nurse; has lost her own babe, three months old. No objection to leave the City. Can give good City reference. The advertiser is a competent nurse. Inquire at No. 164 8th-av., near 18th-st.

SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK—ALSO, A first-class cook, will assist with washing and ironing, want situations; both can produce the best of City reference for experience, neatness, sobriety and honesty. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BAR-KEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man who has lately arrived from the Old Country, to go as assistant bar-keeper, or to make himself generally useful in a store; would have no objections to go to the country, to live in a private family. Address J. M., Box No. 156 Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young man, 28 years of age, a situation, as bookkeeper, light porter, packer, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful to his employers; a good penman and first rate testimonials. Address CHAS. H., Box No. 175 Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young German able to keep books and tend to a bookstore; understands French and English, and writes a neat hand. Address K. R., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; is an excellent hand at horses and careful driver; has lived several years with some of the best families in the City; is sober, honest and obliging; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 205 Greene-st., for two days, in the blacksmith's shop.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class man, who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in England; will be found a first-rate trainer, both of saddle and harness, and everything connected with the horse and his treatment. Has eighteen years of the best City reference. Address H. A., at Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin's, No. 786 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, a careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address or apply for D. D., for two days, at No. 3 Amity-st., in the tailor's store, first door west of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, BY A man and wife, with no incumbrance, situations as coachman and cook; English Protestants; they are recommended for services in the City, together or separate. Call at No. 131 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business; knows the City well; comes well recommended from his last employer. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 103 Times Office.

AS FARMER—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable man and wife, situations, the former as farmer, the latter as house and dairy maid; both will be willing to make themselves as useful as possible. Can be seen at No. 44 Washington-st., at Mr. Mitchell's.

AS FIREMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, an American, as fireman of a steam-boiler; understands the business. Address WM. BATES, Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as gardener, and to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last place. Address A. A., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, thoroughly competent for all kinds of work on a gentleman's place, wants a situation; understands farming and gardening in their different branches; is a good hand over horses; no objection to a place where a cottage would be provided by his employer, so that he could board himself; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address A. M., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man, as waiter in a private family, or would go as such in a respectable boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., until engaged.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as waiter in a private family, thoroughly understands his business. To be seen at No. 760 Broadway, for 2 days.

AS WAITER AND COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, in City or country, by a respectable Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance; they are fully competent, and have the highest City testimonials. Apply, for three days, at No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, of good business knowledge and experience; has a thorough knowledge of Spanish, and is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. A line directed to M., Box No. 1,974 New-York Post-office, will have prompt attention.

NOTICE TO STOVE DEALERS.—A YOUNG man who has had several years' experience in the retail trade, wishes employment to sell, repair and make himself generally useful to his employer. Call or address WM. TATE, No. 128 West 32d-st.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a situation as barkeeper by an honest, steady man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address BARKEEPER, Bo. 260 Times Office, for three days.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts. New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Pailliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED OR grained suite of chamber furniture for $25, in all colors and styles. Also bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., two doors from Canal.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 203 Times Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! if I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A SEVEN OCTAVE ROUND CORNERS rosewood piano for $200; a 6½ octave, Pirsson maker, for $175; one of Stoddard's, for $150; a Gilbert Æolian, for $150; one at $100; one at $75, and one at $50 each. Melodeons very cheap. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Pianos sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY WELL EXperienced in teaching the piano-forte, and who can produce the highest testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Call at No. 183 West 20th-st., two doors from 8th-av.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

R. NUNNS & CLARK HAVE REOPENED for a few days, at their old stand, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and now offer the balance of their stock of piano-fortes at greatly reduced prices for cash, to close the concern.

J. A. VOSE, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 26 East 24th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av., receives pupils at his residence, or theirs, if preferred.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in an American family, a French chambermaid and waitress. Address J. K., Box No. 233 Times Office.

A COOK.—COOK WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, residing in Newtown, L. I., about half an hour distant from New-York. Must understand plain cooking and baking, and be a good washer and ironer. Good City reference required. Apply at the office of PEPOON, NAZRO & CO., 52 Wall-st., between 8½ and 9½ A. M.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, in Brooklyn, two good Protestant servants, (would prefer those that are acquainted with each other,) one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at 2d house from the corner of 3d-av., in 15th-st., South Brooklyn. Take Greenwood cars.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl, with good recommendations, as nurse and seamstress, at No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. Apply between 9 and 2 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS WHO can bring satisfactory City references as to capacity and character. Protestant or North of Ireland preferred. Apply at No. 3 East 34th-st., from 9 till 12.

WANTED.—AN ATHLETIC YOUNG MAN, BEtween the ages of 25 and 30, who is capable of driving and managing a horse and coupe about the City, and who can attend to the wants of an invalid. Wages very liberal. Address A. S., Box No. 2,114, PHILADELPHIA Post-office.

WANTED.—RESPECTABLE MEN SEEKING employment as book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, coachmen and waiters; girls to travel to Europe, California and New-Orleans. N. B.—Three boys to learn trades, charges moderate. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—AN EDUCATED LADY of very domestic habits, having much experience, desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or as governess to small children, or would take the supervision of a widower's family, no objection to any healthy part of the country, a pleasant and permanent home being the object. Address A. R. H., Employment Agency, No. 124 4th-av.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family; she is competent to impart English in all its branches, together with music, drawing, and the rudiments of French; no objection to go South or country; references exchanged. Address E. F., Howe's confectionary store, southeast corner of 46th-st. and 7th-av.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY BOYS' BOARDING School near the City, a resident teacher (either sex) of Italian, French and drawing; music (piano) desirable but not indispensable. The duties are light; the situation pleasant and permanent. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS school or private teacher, City preferred, by a young man who is a good classical scholar, and has experience in his profession; will teach Latin and Greek in classes. Best of reference for unexceptionable moral character and capabilities. Address S. J., Box No. 101 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, (NATIVE OF France.) Professor of French and Music, wishes an engagement in an institute or private family. He teaches several other branches of instruction. Address H. W., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS studied under the first masters, desires an engagement; teaches English, French, music and dancing. Address K. G. P., Thos. Bailey, No. 9 Bible House, corner of 4th-av. and Astor-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, one-third of a mile from Tarrytown station, consisting of a dwelling, 38x32 feet, outdoor kitchen, barn, &c., with two acres of land, in lawn, (well shaded,) garden, orchard, and forest. Price $11,000. Apply to D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 95 Warren-st., or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FURnished house, within five minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, to let to a private family for 6 or 12 months from 1st November next, with barn and carriage-house. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR 4TH-av.; twelve rooms, in perfect order, suitable for a small genteel family. Possession immediately. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

IN ASTORIA, A FURNISHED COTTAGE—From November to May. Rent $50 a month. Inquire of C. W. HALLETT, Fulton-st., Astoria.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—WILL exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; within half a mile of steamboat landing, three miles of Rahway station, and twenty of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 65th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex, No. 30 Pine-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 43 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 35th-st., (near 5th-av.)

Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer improved accommodations to her pupils.

A large and well-arranged room on the first floor is devoted to gymnastic purposes and dancing, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercise, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

PRIVATE
SELECT FRENCH CLASSES
FOR LADIES,
No. 5 38th-st., (two doors from 5th-av.,)
Taught by
Mons. LOUIS PUJOL, (of the University of France,) Author of THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK, and Professor of the French Language and Literature in Van Norman Institute.
To commence on MONDAY, Nov 5.
For particulars, apply at the above place from 9 till 10 A. M.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 16th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen for the Winter Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of NOVEMBER. Circulars may be obtained at the principal Bookstores of the City, or by addressing MRS. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 48 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 15 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence on Thursday, Nov. 1, next.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS HAVING REMOVED to No. 36 East 32d-st., New-York, is prepared to receive young ladies, who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in music, drawing, languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c. Mrs. R. will also receive those who propose attending a day school. Satisfactory references given and required. Circulars sent if desired.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SADGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 22 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, ten miles from New-York, Howard Hinton, A. M. References: Drs. King and Anthon, of Columbia College, and Berrian, Rector Trinity Church. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway. Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semiannual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

AN ESTABLISHED FACT.—BY PROFESSOR LONG'S new and popular system of writing, persons of all ages are taught a superior hand in twelve lessons. Terms—Private, $12; private class, $9; evening classes, $7; Book-keeping, $15. Proficiency guaranteed. No. 861 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 842 Broadway, corner 13th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

REDDING INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Session will begin Nov. 7. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M., } Principals.
E. P. SHAW, A. M., }

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING taught in a practical and satisfactory manner. Ornamental penmanship executed to order by WHEELER & DIXON, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Open day and evening.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 28th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institute, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Nov. 5. Circulars at HALL'S Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Geo. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $160 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept 18.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BOHLER'S & HUMMELL'S ESSENCE OF Coffee, Webb & Twombley Cocoa and Chocolate, L. Smith's Thyme, Sage, Savory and Marjoram for sale by the agents, WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis, on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about 120 acres of his real estate, situate at Port Morris, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, and distant only six miles from foot of 10th-st., New-York. This property fronts about 3,000 feet on the East River, having a depth of water at low tide of from 20 to 60 feet; a dock, 160 feet in length, is already built on it; 138th-st., (100 feet wide) is opened from Harlem River directly to the property alluded to; it is also easy of access by the Port Morris branch of the Harlem RR. The subscriber has the right (granted to him by the State) to land under water, with docking privileges, &c.; he was also granted a valuable franchise (see chap. 509, laws of 1859) by the Legislature, which franchise he will assign to the purchaser or purchasers of the property. To capitalists this offers a safe investment, as land in the immediate vicinity of that proposed to be sold, and without possessing a tithe of its advantages, has risen in value within the last three years full 150 per cent. Full particulars as to price, terms, &c., will be given on application to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, Counselors, &c., No. 37 Wall st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises, or, if by letter, addressed to him at Harlem Post-office, New-York.
G. MORRIS.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Gleason avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY and basement frame house, 20x36, lot 20x100 feet, on Sackett st., a few minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. and South Ferries, within half a square of railroad to Fulton Ferry; situated in a good neighborhood. All of the rooms are conveniently arranged, and abundantly supplied with closets, wardrobe, store-rooms, etc. Has gas throughout, and the Ridgewood water. Price, $3,900; $1,500 of which may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is in perfect order. Apply to JOHN RAMSEY, No. 11 Gold-st. New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, Nos. 79 and 81 34th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are built on an entirely new and approved plan, having three rooms deep, replete with all the modern improvements, built by day's work, hardwood doors, black walnut stairs. Also, two brown-stone houses on Lexington-av. Price $10,000, terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises. 34th-st. is a one hundred-foot street.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh,) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 5th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN NEW-YORK AND Brooklyn. Several elegant houses, on Murray Hill, on or near 5th, Madison, 4th and Lexington avs.; also houses on other desirable streets, in the vicinity of 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th avs.; also, cottages, brick and brown-stone houses in the best locations in Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms.
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST., between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,600, $5,000, $3,900 and $3,500, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—THE lot on northeast corner of 5th-av. and 82d-st., 27 feet 2 inches by 110 feet; also, two lots on 82d-st., 210 feet east of 5th-av., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. These lots are of right grade, beautifully located, and destined to advance greatly in value within a short period. Two-thirds can remain for a term of years. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 66 Broadway.

FOR SALE—20 BUILDING LOTS 60X225 AT $25, situated at the village of Waverly, on the Long Island Railroad, about 40 rods from the depot, school-house and Post-office. Also, 4 farms adjoining—1 of 5, 2 of 10 and 1 of 60 acres. For particulars, apply to J. G. BARRETT, No. 26 Allen-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY English basement house and lot No. 213 West 27th-st. Lot 21 feet 3 inches by half the block. The whole house has lately been put in thorough repair. For further particulars inquire at No. 217 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 30TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., a new first-class three-story and basement brick house, with under-cellar and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Sullivan-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL HOUSE, WITH LOT, No. 106 West 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Price $8,500, including some furniture. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW FIRST CLASS, FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 56 West 34th-st., near Broadway; house, 25x60; lot half the block; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of 3 rooms on one floor and one attic if required.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS PROPRIETOR of a large house, situated on University-place, not far from Union-place, proposes to make some alterations in it, and to let it for business purposes. It is well adapted to a manufacturing establishment and to the exhibition of valuable articles, the first floor being elegantly ornamented, and is 34 feet front by 75 feet in depth. The basement is of the same dimensions. If required, an entrance on the rear, for the discharge of goods, may be obtained with the house. Possession immediate, or on 1st May next, or it will be let to an undoubted tenant, for a term of three years. Apply at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THREE new houses on Carroll-st., between Hicks and Henry sts.; Philadelphia brick front, 21x40, lot 100 feet deep, now being finished with all modern improvements; range furnace, gas, hot and cold water and water-closets. Possession given 1st November. Apply to S. FREEMAN, No. 61 Front-st., New-York, or No. 278 Union-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—SUPERIOR rooms, with steady power, in the splendid new building now completing on lots Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Green-st., the best and most central location in this City. Parties in want of first-class accommodations should make immediate application to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th st.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROAD-ST., near Wall-st. Store No. 3 Broad-st. Offices on second floor, No. 3 Broad-st. Offices on third floor No. 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

HALL TO LET.—A LARGE HALL, 33 BY 51 feet, to let, on second floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, suitable for musical rehearsals, literary societies, or other evening use. Inquire on the premises, in the piano warerooms, of J. M. PELTON.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—in one of the best locations, with a large window on Broadway. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, Times Building.

BROADWAY TO LEASE.—A LARGE STORE on Broadway, south of Canal-st., with a side entrance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suit of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated, without extra charge.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FIXTURES NO. 431 Grand-st., with or without the second story and basement. Possession given immediately. A good stand for a druggist. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 435 Grand-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms well lighted and engines 1,000 horse power.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF NOvember—the whole or part of a good-sized furnished house, for a family of four adults; would prefer to give board in payment of the rent, and would furnish a superior table. Any person or persons having the above, and desiring home comforts and luxuries, will find this an excellent opportunity. House must not be too far up town. Address, stating rent and other particulars, HOME, Godfrey's Post-office, Union-square.

HOUSES WANTED.—FAMILIES DECLINING housekeeping, going abroad, or wishing to reduce their expenses, will find responsible and careful tenants for their houses, furnished or unfurnished, to May 1 or longer, on application to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,244 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, IN CENtral location, in the City of New-York, at a cash price from $7,000 to $9,000. Address Box 1,591 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY horses, 15½ hands high, long natural tails, black legs, 6 years old, sound and kind; have been used in the City through the Summer. Inquire of Mr. HOLLAND, at Bradley's stable, in 31st-st., near 5th-av.

COUPE HORSE.—A NOBLE BLACK HORSE, 16 hands high, sound, kind, gentle and stylish; can trot in 3:30, and a child can drive. T. T. JACKSON, Flushing, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, 6 years old, sound and kind; also a free driver. Inquire at stable corner of University-place and 13th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 8th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR PAIR OF mules, in good condition, 5 years old, 16 hands high. Inquire of C. V. MAPES, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 47 CHOICE LOTS

On 4th, 5th, and 9th avs., 114th, 118th, 134th and 135th sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 9TH-AV.—4 lots and 1 gore on southeast corner 118th-st.
On 118TH-ST.—16 gores south side, 100 feet east 9th-av.
The above are garden spots, on grade and free from rock.
On 4TH-AV.—2 lots, east side, 50 feet north of 114th-st.
On 114TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 80 feet east of 4th-av.
On 5TH-AV.—3 lots, east side, 24 feet north 133d-st.
On 5TH-AV.—7 lots, east side, 24 feet south 135th-st.
On 134TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 300 feet east 5th-av.
On 134TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 100 feet east 5th-av.
On 135TH-ST.—(100 feet wide,) 4 lots, south side, 200 feet east 5th-av.
Title perfect and terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THOMAS-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of P. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

On THOMAS-STREET—One parcel on the north side of the street, 100 feet west of Church-st., size 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers, store No. 45 Murray-st.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

IMPORTANT SALE OF CLOTH, MERINO AND KID GLOVES, KNITTED JACKETS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WOOL AND COTTON HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c., &c. THE TRADE IS INVITED.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 26, and SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., near Broadway, the collection comprising the works of Gignoux, R. W. Wier, J. F. Cropsey, Durand, L. R. Mignot, Hinckley, Healey, Hart, McEntee, G. H. Hall, Carter, Blondel, Brown, Pierson, Thorn and others.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

E. Beddington, Shayer, Seignr; Gainsborough, original by George Moreland, two beautiful pictures by Geo. A. Williams, Sidney R. Percy from the Royal Academy Exhibition, one of his greatest works; two by Ed. O'Niel, of London; J. Stark, A. Barland, A. H. Taylor, Harding, an early picture by Tennant, J. T. Peel, Loutherbourgh, warranted from the late collection of Sir R. Wilson; Liston the elder, original by Herring, Seignr; R. Wilson, Geo. Cole, London; Edwin Williams, guaranteed; Sidney Cooper and others, being the entire collection of E. McDermyt, who is about leaving for Europe.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Original, guaranteed, by Paul Delarocque, Poitevin, Lambinet, Troyon, Courtourie, De Notre, Laufont de Metz, Jules Noel, G. Lanz, Ed. Frere, Salmon, Pierus, Artois de Blas, Z. Noterman, A. R. Veron, E. Lemmens, Eccard and others.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

Verboeckhoven's two beautiful originals, De Braekalaer, T. Meyer, Von Beest, Hugard, Van Oss, and others. Also, a fine private collection of old pictures, just received and never before exhibited. It is unnecessary to extend the list of artists, as the public will see by those given above that this will be an extraordinary sale. Many first-class artists are represented, which have never been offered by auction in this City before. They are now on exhibition as above, free, and will also be on exhibition two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

H. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. H. WILSON & CO. will sell FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant contents of the five-story residence No. 220 14th-st., west of 8th-av, embracing really the most superb assortment offered at public sale this season, consisting in part of solid, carved, rosewood parlor furniture in suites; statuary marble-top center and side-tables; rich velvet carpets and rugs; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with plate-glass; lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; a splendid collection of valuable oil-paintings, oak dining-room furniture, rich china tea and dinner sets, glassware, silverware, crockery; also, a large variety of fine bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair-mattresses, fine wool blankets, ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofa-beds, oil-cloths, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive, and without reserve.

P. KIMBALL, Administrator.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, oak extension dining-tables, black walnut buffets, with marble tops, mahogany marble-top sideboards, gilt frame mirrors, black walnut and mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, rosewood suites in green plush, mahogany hair-cloth rockers, rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, mahogany and rosewood hat-stands, gas-fixtures, hair mattresses, black walnut bedsteads. Also, at 12 o'clock, a lot of bear, tiger and other skins just received from South America. They are dried and tanned and ready to be prepared.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the wareroom No. 763 Broadway, elegant collection of marble vases, card receivers, Parian groups and statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Signors Topi & Giovannoni. This large and superb collection comprises several fine marble figures by the first living Italian sculptors. Bardigilio, Sienna and Verde antique vases, founts and card receivers of new and beautiful designs; large and small groups and statuettes, in parian and bronze; Bohemian glass and china ware, in great variety; silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, urns, casters, cake baskets, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MANSION AND GROUNDS AT WHITE PLAINS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable suburban residence, recently owned by Col. Vosburg, comprising a two-story attic and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, with extension; barns, out-buildings, and about seventeen and a half acres of land, on the Bronx River and Old Post road, within half a mile south of the dépôt, adjoining lands of Mrs. Fisher, Messrs. Hopps, Horton, Tibbetts, &c. Commands extensive views, and the portion adjoining the Post road contains one of the finest building sites in the town. Maps, &c., at 7 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, in crimson reps, rosewood bedstead ditto, washstands, rosewood marble-top washstands, elegant rosewood marble-top centre-table, lace window-curtains, gilt frame pier, oval and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers, hair mattresses and paillasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany extension chairs, oak extension dining chairs, toilet sets, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—On FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 429 Pearl-st., EBENEZER CALDWELL, owing to the opening of Chambers-st., will sell, without reserve, his entire stock of the above goods in store, comprising a choice assortment of fine and common china, glass, crockery and plated goods, in lots for city and country trade, and many suitable to the wants of hotels and private families. Terms cash. Goods well packed for shipping.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BRONZE-WARE AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c., FOR CASH.—By WILLS & ELLSWORTH, No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway. Included in our sale on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, will be found an assortment of fancy goods, consisting of dressing cases, cabas, writing desks, cabinets, papier mache tables, portfolios, &c., with an assortment of bronze ware, also a bronze chess-board, with figures complete.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON SEVENTEENTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the new and first-class house and lot, No. 46 West 17th-st. The house is finished in the best manner. Any one wishing to purchase should not neglect this opportunity. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—BY ORDER of Col. H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, will be sold at public auction, at Baton Rouge Arsenal, Louisiana, on the 10th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following arms, viz.:

122 Rifles, flint lock.
1,385 Rifles, altered to percussion.
Terms cash, in gold, on delivery.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT PRIVATE SALE THIS day only, household furniture, &c. A gentleman desirous of visiting Europe will dispose of, at a great sacrifice, all his household furniture, paintings, mirrors, piano-forte, silver ware, &c., &c., all being the contents of his residence, No. 58 West 18th-st. Inquire on the premises from 10 till 3 o'clock. House to let, possession Nov. 1.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.—THE fifth great annual sale of paintings at the National Academy of Design, in 10th-st., near Broadway, will be continued each evening this week, at 7½ o'clock, by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., and the best paintings are reserved for these sales.

CAMELLIAS, AGELEAS, ACACIAS, DOUBLE Chinese Primroses, Variegated Leaved Daisies, &c., &c., at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. One of the best and most select assortments of green-house plants ever offered for sale, from Mr. LOUIS MENAUD, Albany, N. Y.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., including double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crown imperials, anemones, ranuncules, iris, gladiolus, &c., in lots to suit families.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.

Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.

ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 635 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhoades.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.
A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.
A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.
A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.
A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.
Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Superior Court in the place of Edwards Pierrepont, resigned.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—AUG. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA,

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

ALL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE, skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured, without drugging, by a method entirely unobjectionable to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as if by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., unequaled as a consulting and female physician.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,

To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3,

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freights for Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. The favorite steamer JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, S. C., $17 50. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express are carriers on this line. The express agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

SOUHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on

SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FRED. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufala, $24; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah. H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds, THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

$1.000—A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A light manufacturing business, which has been in successful operation for 10 years, netting a profit of 20 to 30 per cent.; satisfactory reason for selling and all other information given. Address A., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LONG-ESTABLISHED, LUCRATIVE medical business, which can be extended to any amount. A person of good business tact is all that is required to carry it on. Inquire of PORTER & CO., No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 17.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—THE PROPRIETORS of one of the best weekly journals in America offer the same for sale. Address Box No. 1,900 New-York Post-Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of HOWLETT & COOK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOHN E. COOK, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

C. K. HOWLETT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860. JOHN E. COOK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have, this day, entered into a copartnership under the firm of COOK & TWINING, for the transaction of a general commission paper business and dealing in paper manufacturer's materials. JOHN E. COOK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860. THOMAS A. TWINING.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA.

Lessee..........B. ULLMAN.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF CARL FORMES.
THIS, FRIDAY, ONLY NIGHT OF MARTHA.
CARL FORMES

in his great rôle of Plunkett, for whom it was originally composed.

MME. INES FABBRI
For the first time in America as..........Lady Henrietta
Mme. MARTINI D'ORMY as..........Nancy
Sig. STIGELLI
For the first time in America as..........Lyonel

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, OCT. 26, at 8,
Only night of Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA,
With the following magnificent cast:

Mme. INES FABBRI for the first time as Lady Henrietta
Mme. MARTINI D'ORMY as..........Nancy
Sig. STIGELLI for the first time as..........Lyonel
CARL FORMES in his great original rôle of...Plunkett
Sig. MULLER as..........Lord Tristan
GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND CORPS DE BALLET.
Conductor..........CARL ANSCHUTZ

Price of admission as usual. Positively no free list except the Press.

The sale of seats for Martha will commence this morning, at the box office of the Academy of Music, at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st., and at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

In active preparation Meyerbeer's grand opera of
THE HUGUENOTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Wallack..........Lessee.
Mr. Lester Wallack..........Stage Manager.

FOURTH WEEK.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
TO SEE

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mr. W. R. BLAKE,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,	Mr. NORTON,
Mrs. HOEY,	Miss GANNON,
Mrs. VERNON,	Miss TREE,

IN
Mr. John Brougham's
New Comedy,
PLAYING
WITH
FIRE.

Received with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
IT IS ACTED
EVERY NIGHT.

Places may be secured ten days in advance. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The Free List entirely suspended with the exception of the Press.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, OCT. 26,
MISS CUSHMAN,
MISS CUSHMAN
Will appear in
TWO
TWO characters
For her BENEFIT,
BENEFIT.
QUEEN KATHERINE,
In Shakespeare's
HENRY VIII.,
And
MRS. SIMPSON,
In SIMPSON & CO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Sole Lessee and Manager..........J. M. Nixon

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct 26, 1860.
MR. EDWIN FORREST
will appear for the ninth time as
KING LEAR,

Sustained by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Fenno, Martin, Harkins, Canoll, Morris, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, &c.

MONDAY EVENING, Mr. FORREST'S 18th appearance.

TO-MORROW—DEAD HEART, second time.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Stage Manager..........E. L. Tilton.

BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
BOB NETTLES.
WIDOW'S VICTIM.

Imitations of Edwin Forrest, J. B. Booth, Barney Williams, and W. E. Burton.

PAUL JONES.
PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors......Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1860.

The performance will commence with the new Drama
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF THE SEAS.
To be succeeded by
MOTHER GOOSE,
And MY WIFE'S COME.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S

LAST READING BUT ONE,
(previous to his departure to the West,) assisted by
Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF.
ROMEO AND JULIET, (abridged,)
And the great trial of
BARDELL vs. PICKWICK.
Hope Chapel, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 26,
Only night of Flotow's celebrated German Opera of
MARTHA.
CARL FORMES
In his great original rôle of Plunkett.

BILLIARDS.

M. BERGER, Professor of Billiards from Paris, will give a short series of scientific and artistic exhibitions at Phelan's private room, corner of 10th-st., and Broadway, every evening at 8 o'clock. Price of admission $1.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

FINE ARTS.

A GREAT PAINTING

Now on Exhibition at
PENNIMAN'S BUILDING,
No. 42 East 14th-st., opposite Union-square.
WERTMULLER'S
ORIGINAL AND UNRIVALED PAINTING,
ENTITLED
"DANAE."

When "Danae" was originally produced at Paris, in 1787, the admirers of the fine arts in that metropolis were electrified into an enthusiasm, surpassing anything ever occasioned by a similar event, and the painting was at once pronounced to be fully equal to any production of the older masters. So transcendent is the beauty of the form, and so true to life, that at the first glance the spectator finds it difficult to realize that the subject is not a veritable vision of animated nature, instead of the glorious triumph of a gigantic mind over the beautiful in art. Circulars embracing in a condensed form the critiques of the Parisian Press, together with much that relates to the history of the renowned artist and his masterpiece DANAE, will be found at the exhibition room. The admirers of the beautiful in art of this metropolis are assured that they will not be disappointed in viewing this matchless painting. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., week days. Admittance 25 cents.

"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT SUNRISE,"

By the celebrated landscapist,
GEO. L. BROWN.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
Having accepted this magnificent picture as a
SOUVENIR OF NEW-YORK,

From fifty of her citizens, it can remain on exhibition but a short time longer. On view at the

CRAYON ART GALLERY,
Corner Broadway and 8th-st.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE and splendid collection of Oil-Paintings of the most celebrated French and Belgian artists. They will be sold at a sacrifice, in consequence of having to be disposed of in a very short time. Now on exhibition at No. 632 Broadway, up stairs.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER

The staunch, commodious and fast steamer CROTON. Apply to Captain or clerk on board steamer *Long Island*, Pier No. 32 E. R., between 10 and 3 P. M.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., Oct. 23, 10½ A. M.	Tues., Oct. 23, 2½ P. M.
Wed'y, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.	Wed'y, Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs., Oct. 25, 11½ A. M.	Thurs., Oct. 25, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 26, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 26, 3½ P. M.
Sat., Oct. 27, 3:10 P. M.	Mon., Oct. 29, 7 A. M.
Mon.' Oct. 29, 2½ P. M.	Tues., Oct. 30, 7½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M. From Fulton-Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.

The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.

KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns. R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS

DAILY

Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of.......P. T. BARNUM.

The only place of amusement in New-York honored with a

VISIT FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Who, with the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, EARL OF ST. GERMANS and others of his suite, expressed themselves highly delighted with the curiosities they examined.

LAST WEEK OF THE SIAMESE TWINS,
CHANG and ENG, WHO, WITH TWO OF THEIR CHILDREN, will be on exhibition Day and Evening.
THESE TWINS ARE TWO LIVING MEN, FORTY-NINE YEARS OLD, SO INSEPARABLY UNITED AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH that what one feels the other does; where one goes the other must; that their sympathies, emotions, joys, sorrows, are all the same.
THE PRINCE OF WALES

Examined these twins minutely, conversed with them and pronounced them the

MOST MARVELOUS CURIOSITY

living. This is

POSITIVELY THEIR LAST WEEK

of exhibition, before sailing for California, and probably

THE VERY LAST TIME

they will ever be seen in New-York. Also to be seen, a

LIVING PAPIIR, or S. A. HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY.

This most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature, attracted the attention and excited the curiosity of the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, in his recent visit to the Museum.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

having presented Mr. Barnum with his

AUTOGRAPH,

it may be seen at all times in the Museum.

Engaged, for a short time,

TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,
WITH PERFECTLY WHITE SKIN, WHITE HAIR or WOOL, and PINK EYES,

With all the features and other peculiarities of the pure African. They are accompanied by their Mother, who as well as THEIR FATHER, IS PERFECTLY BLACK.

THE STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS ANIMALS,
THE "WHAT CAN THEY BE?"
THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!

Beautiful ANGEL FISH, FLYING FISH, LIVING SHARKS, LIVING ALLIGATORS, LIVING CROCODILES, &c., LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING BABY ANACONDAS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, great variety of new WAX FIGURES. The wonderful FORTUNE TELLER—Consultation fee, 25 cents extra.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL DRAMA,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,

Will be produced THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock,

FOR THE 97TH AND 98TH TIME!

And it will positively not be performed after this week. The great popularity of this piece, and the immense number of times it has been repeated, is a perfect guarantee of its merit, and every admirer of historical drama should embrace the opportunity to see it this week, or they will be too late.

ADMISSION, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents. Parquet or front seats, 15 cents. Children 10 cents extra.

☞ PAYING ONCE, WILL ADMIT ONLY ONCE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK
and
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA
called
AILEEN AROON.
THIS EVENING,
Oct. 25, 1860,
AILEEN AROON;
Or, THE LADY OF GLANMIRE,
A TALE OF THE COUNTY CORK.
MISS LAURA KEENE
as
AILEEN AROON.
Supported by the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8

FAREWELL SOIREE

OF
MLLE. VICTORIA,
THE QUEEN OF THE MAGICIANS
This (SATURDAY) Evening, at the
FRENCH THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway.

Admission..........50 cents | Gallery..........25 cents

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 26,
Only night of Flotow's celebrated German Opera of
MARTHA.
CARL FORMES
In his great original rôle of Plunkett.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1855.

No. 8.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, *vs.* The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.

And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.

Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, No. 104 South Fifth-street, below Chesnut, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION, for account of an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of an estate, the following valuable stock:

52 Shares National Bank	par 100
30 Shares Metropolitan Bank	par 100
300 Shares Mechanic's Bank	par 25
50 Shares Merchant's Bank	par 50
50 Shares Manhattan Co. Bank	par 50
26 Shares City Bank	par 100
50 Shares Bank of New-York	par 100

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Proposals to be addressed to C. C. BETTS, Treasurer.

Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.

FISHER HOWE,
THOMAS BROOKS, } Finance Committee.
JAMES HOW,

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October inst., for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty six thousand dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of seven 72-100 per cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Empire City Bank by the United States Trust Company of New York, Receiver, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after the 18th of October inst.

JOHN A. STEWART,
October 13, 1860. Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 163 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

$200.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND mortgage, on improved City property, at 6 to 7 per cent.; $30,000 to loan on vacant lots, and $50,000 on Brooklyn property. First and second mortgages bought and sold at current rates. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

$500.000 UNITED STATES FIVE PER cent Stock, (late loan,) Coupon Bonds or Inscribed Stock, for sale in sums to suit, by READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

INCREASE OF SALARIES—CONFIRMATION OF CONTRACTS—NEW ENGINE TO BE BUILT FOR COMPANY NO. 16—THE FIREMEN IN HIGH FAVOR—THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT TO BE COMPLETED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution to increase the salary of JOSEPH MURPHY, Deputy Superintendent of Lands and Places, to $1,500, was laid over. Pier No. 20, East river, was ordered to be repaired. A report in favor of paving Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-second street, one-half the expense to be borne by the owners, was laid over. A large number of assessments for work completed were confirmed, as were several contracts heretofore awarded by the various departments. A report in favor of increasing the salaries of the general clerks in the Street Commissioner's office elicited some discussion, Alderman OWENS opposing it, and for one among other reasons, that it was contemplated to date the increase back to January, 1860.

Alderman STARR called attention to section 46 of the Charter, which rendered such a step as back-dating impossible.

Alderman BRADY reminded Alderman OWENS that only at the last meeting he voted to increase a salary to date back from January last, and now he would vote against this, which was precisely a similar measure.

Alderman STARR stated that, even if the resolution was passed, it would be a dead letter, as the Comptroller had positively refused to pay any increase of salary which was dated back, and had paid no attention whatever to any such resolutions.

Alderman CORNELL thought that Mr. MURPHY, the Deputy Superintendent of Lands and Places, was as worthy of an increased salary as any one in the Department, and he hoped his name would be added to the resolution. It was finally put in, and after a prolonged discussion, the Board was nicely caught in a trap. Some members were anxious to have the paper referred, some to have the back dating erased, and motions and counter motions were put and lost, neither side being willing to give way. Finally, on the motion of Alderman CORNELL to insert the name of JOS. MURPHY as one of those who were to be made happy by an increase, and which was carried, the resolution became new matter and must, under the rules, lie over until the next meeting. There was no opposition on the part of any members to the proposed increase of salary, the only objection being to have the increase commence from January last. A new engine was ordered built for Engine Co. No. 16, and the Twelfth Ward Station-house was ordered to be repaired, as also the Eighteenth Ward house, the latter to be done without contract, although it is intended to erect a two-story building in the rear of the present house, and to raise the main building one story. The sum of $300 was directed to be refunded to Hose Co. No. 4, being the amount expended by the members in repairs to their house. A petition of Hose Co. No. 5 for a new location was granted, as also Hook and Ladder Co. No. 6. The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for a new contract to complete the enlargement of the Battery. A petition of Hose Co. No. 16 for a new location was granted. A number of unimportant papers which had been laid over, were acted on, and the Board adjourned until Monday, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FERRY RENTS DUE THE CITY—DONATION OF A BUILDING LOT TO THE JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At the meeting of this Board last evening a communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of the Board calling for a statement of the ferry rents now due the City, and unpaid. The Comptroller makes the following statement:

Due from the lessees of Peck-slip Ferry, nine months' rent, amounting to $15,750; sureties, Abraham Meserole and John O'Donohue. From the lessees of Grand-street Ferry, nine months' rent, from Nov. 1 to Aug. 1, 1859, $11,250; same sureties. From Sophia V. D. Laing, four years and a half rent of ferry from Thirty-ninth-street, North River, to New-Jersey, from January, 1856, to August, 1860, $750; no sureties. From James Wilson, three months' rent of Jackson-street Ferry, November to August, 1860, $250; sureties, J. L. Brown and Henry Mathews. The above accounts, the Comptroller states, were some time since sent to the Corporation Counsel to be prosecuted, with the exception of Mr. Williams, who has heretofore paid his rents regularly, though not punctually.

A resolution of the Board of Aldermen, rescinding that portion of a resolution adopted Oct. 15, giving the Superior Court the room now occupied by the General Term of the Supreme Court, was concurred in. Also a resolution granting a plot of ground on the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, to the Jewish Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, now occupying apartments in Lamartine-place. Adjourned to Monday next.

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS—A NEW INSANE ASYLUM—DONATION OF LAND—WEEKLY STATEMENT, &C.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections met yesterday for the first time, at their new quarters, No. 1 Bond-street, President DRAPER in the Chair.

The report of the Committee of the Whole set forth that orders had been issued requiring requisitions for all articles for the use of the hospital to be made through the Warden. One hundred and fifty dollars has been appropriated for placing additional pipes in the tanks. All the prisoners at the Penitentiary who have been detailed to Randall's Island and the City Cemetery, have been ordered to be returned and placed in the shoe-shop on contract work; the complement to be filled from the Workhouse.

All the iron-work for the Lunatic Asylum has been done at the Penitentiary.

LAWRENCE WARD, committed for two months to the workhouse, is reported missing, and is supposed to have been drowned in attempting to escape. The Superintendent of the workhouse has been instructed to commence laying the foundation for the proposed additional Lunatic Asylum, the work to be performed by the prisoners under his immediate care. Dr. E. S. SMITH has been appointed to fill a vacancy in the medical staff at the the Lunatic Asylum. The sum of $428 75 has been appropriated for the erection in the Randall's Island Institution of an improved spiral furnace.

The contract for the flooring of the playhouse for the Randall's Island children has been awarded to SAMUEL ATKINSON, he being the lowest bidder. Fifty-three prisoners have been returned from Randall's Island to the Penitentiary, and a like number received from the Workhouse. A draft of $48 87 was received from Paris for the benefit of an inmate of the Workhouse, who died the day previous to its receipt. It was ordered to be returned, with notice that the deceased had been interred in a separate grave.

The Home for the Friendless, being unable to supply the demands from the country for children, applied to the Board for a supply, which has been favorably received. The Commissioners will avail themselves of the opportunity to thus better the condition of the children under their care.

A favorable contract has been made with BILLINGS & COBB to supply shoes for the inmates of the various institutions. The physicians hereafter are required to make weekly reports of their visits to poor patients. A portion of the premises at the Rotunda in the Park will be set apart for the distribution of coal during the coming Winter.

N. HATCH, of Egremont, has made an offer of 100 acres of land, situated in Ulster County, for the exclusive use and benefit of the children of the poor of New-York, who are thrown upon the City for protection. The offer will be accepted, and be placed in the hands of Trustees, four of whom will be appointed by the Board. 481 vagrants were transferred from the City Prison to the workhouse from the 12th to the 25th of Oct. inclusive; of which, 219 were men, and 262 females. They have been previously committed from two to sixty times.

The weekly statement shows that the number remaining in the institutions, Oct. 13, were	7,693
Admitted	2,016
Total	9,709
Died	42
Discharged	1,587
Sent to Blackwell's Island	434
Sent to State Prison	4—2,067
Number remaining Oct. 20	7,642
Average	51

The Board adjourned.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OPENING OF BIDS.

Two bids were opened yesterday in this Department. One for regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street from the Third to the Eighth-avenue, which was awarded to HUGH HUMES, the lowest out of nine bidders, at $14,319 35, with 18 months of time in which to complete the work. The other was for regulating and grading Fifty-sixth-street from Fourth-avenue to the East River, and for which there were only two bids. One was rejected for informality; the other, that of GEORGE WHITE, for $11,556 92, is held over for consideration.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon, Sergeant Warlow was transferred from the Twentieth Precinct to the Fifteenth. A man named Tryax was appointed a patrolman, and the resignation of Officer Hamblin, of the Third Precinct, was received and accepted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. ELIZA FARR, of No. 170 West Thirty-fourth-street, who is well known as one of the Directresses of the Ladies' Union of the Episcopal Church, met with an accident which, in all probability, will prove fatal, while attempting to cross Eighth-avenue, not far from her residence. A horse, attached to a wagon, had been left by its owner, Mr. R. T. AUCHMUTY, of No. 54 West Twenty-fifth-street, in front of a house in Thirty-fourth-street, while he transacted some business in the neighborhood. Something caused the animal to take fright, and, breaking loose from a tree to which he had been fastened, he dashed off, coming in contact with the unfortunate lady, and knocking her down. Officer BULMER, of the Twentieth Precinct, ran to her assistance, and, finding that she had been rendered insensible, he conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital. It was then ascertained that her skull had been fractured in two places, and scarcely a possibility of her recovery exists.

FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 445 Broadway, will close on Saturday night the 27th inst.

Visit of Lady Franklin to the Woman's Library.

Lady FRANKLIN, during her stay in the City, is, in a quiet way, making herself acquainted with our benevolent institutions. And having intimated the pleasure it gave her to behold the workings of such as are designed to benefit woman, she found on her table a few days ago the following note, which we hope she will pardon us for making public, but which we publish as the expression of a feeling in regard to her which is universal:

OCTOBER 18, 1860.

DEAR AND HONORED LADY:—I may, without incurring the charge of flattery, address you in this wise, for you have endeared yourself to all who love the purely good, and conferred an honor which will endure for all time on the sex you so admirably represent, by an exhibition to the world, of a patience, a loving devotion and a high courage, unsurpassed in the history of noble women. It cannot surprise you, then, dear lady, that the friends of a *Woman's Library* should desire the honor of a visit from one whose history they must one day find upon their shelves to serve as an example and a stimulus to excellence. May I, then, ask on behalf of the friends of the Library, the favor of a visit from your ladyship, as a circumstance which will afford us a high gratification, and one which we may remember with feelings of truly affectionate pride.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,
ELIZABETH M. POWELL.

LADY JANE FRANKLIN.

Lady FRANKLIN expressed an eager desire to visit the Library, as she is particularly interested in all enterprises designed to improve the condition of her own sex, and yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. HENRY GRINNELL, whose guest she is during her stay in New-York, and by Miss CRAIGHEAD, her ladyship's neice, who travels with her, she visited the Woman's Library, which was crowded with ladies eager to gain a glance or a pressure of the hand from the distinguished woman. She made particular inquiries as to the future plans of of the Library, and repeatedly expressed her gratification that such an Institution was opened to women in this City. She said that whatever intellect or talent a woman had, be she rich or poor, but especially if poor, she ought, in a Christian community, to have ample facilities to cultivate and ample room to exercise it. After examining the books and pictures, she requested to be permitted to donate some books to the Library.

Lady FRANKLIN remained nearly two hours, and before she left, inscribed the following on the visitors' books: "JANE FRANKLIN, with her best wishes for the success of the Woman's Library." At her leaving, the ladies timidly requested to be permitted to clasp the hand of one whom they seemed to regard with feelings nearly akin to reverence.

Lady FRANKLIN leaves the City shortly, for a Winter residence in California, her health being too delicate to bear the sudden changes of our Northern climate.

American Geographical Society—Syria, the Druses and Maronites.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society held a meeting last evening, at their rooms, in Clinton Hall, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the President, in the chair. There was a full attendance. Before proceeding to the regular business of the meeting, Mr. RUSSEL arose and announced in appropriate terms the death of Rev. Dr. SCHROEDER, a warm friend and patron of the Society, whereupon resolutions were read and adopted expressing respect for deceased, and condolence with his family, which were directed to be engrossed upon the records of the meeting.

Rev. J. P. THOMPSON was then introduced by the President, and read an interesting paper upon "Lebanon and the Seat of War," which embraced a topographical description of Syria, including Lebanon and the immediate theatre of the sanguinary struggles between the Druses and Maronites. He reviewed briefly the prominent events preceding and following the late war of extermination in that unhappy country, and attributes the difficulties to the improper interference of European Powers in the domestic affairs of the country.

He was followed by Mr. W. H. THOMPSON, who read a paper upon "The Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon," which embraced a history of these races and their religion from the sixth century. The sect of Maronites, at the present time, number about 300,000. They were quiet and peaceable in their habits, industrious, and hospitable to strangers. The Druses, on the contrary, were of pure Arab blood, warlike, treacherous, and nomadic in their habits.

Both papers were listened to with deep interest, and at the close, on motion of Judge DALY, the thanks of the Society were voted to both gentlemen for their interesting addresses. These were duly expressed by Dr. HAWKS, after which the Society adjourned.

The New-York and Jamaica Mail Contract.

The mail contract between the Colonial authorities of Jamaica and ALFRED HOLT, of Liverpool, for carrying the mails between New-York and Kingston monthly, was to have gone into effect on the 5th of October—to leave Kingston on that day and New-York on the 22d; the same days to be observed for the first two months, and afterwards (beginning with December) the 20th to be the day of leaving New-York. The contract is for five years, determinable at the discretion of either party at the end of three years. The steamers, according to contract, are to perform each passage in ten days. The forfeitures are fixed as follows: For delaying departure for forty-eight hours, £160; for seventy-two hours, £450; if any mail is not duly delivered after November, £125; no larger sum to be forfeited in one month than £700, (which, by the way, is £250 more than the monthly subsidy.) Payments are to be made quarterly, two months' instalments to be reserved in the first six months, and afterwards one month's instalment to be always in arrears. If the vessel is lost and the mails saved, they are to be transmitted at the expense of the contractor. The public may terminate the contract at one month's notice for repeated failure to fulfill contract. Under this contract the screw steamer *Saladin*, 530 tons, left Kingston on the 6th of October, midday, and reached New York on the night of the 17th. The screw steamer *Zulu*, 278 tons, was advertised to leave New-York on the 22d of October, but as yet, (the 25th,) she has not arrived from Liverpool. It is stated that the *Zulu* is to perform the service between Kingston and New-York under the contract, in connection with a similar steamer—the *Cleator*, in reserve at Kingston.

New Steamer for the California Trade.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have just entered into a contract with WM. H. WEBB for the construction of a large steamer to be placed on the San Francisco and Panama route. Her dimensions will be as follows: Length on deck 340 feet; breadth of beam, outside, 45 feet, 44 feet moulded, and depth of hold 32 feet. She will be one thousand tons larger than the *John L. Stevens*. Her engine, which will be furnished by the Novelty Works, is to be of the single beam variety, with a cylinder of 9.5 inches diameter and 12 feet stroke, and having extra capacity of boilers. She is to be constructed of the very best materials, with diagonal iron straps—her construction to be under the superintendence of Capt. SKIDDY. The internal arrangements of the ship will be such as the long experience of the Company has discovered to be best adapted to the increasing trade with California. The increased size of this steamer over the other vessels of the line is rendered necessary on account of the demand for freight-room, so that the new steamer, while she will be better provided for the accommodation of passengers, having her two upper decks devoted to that purpose, the whole lower deck will be used for freight-room. She will have water-tight compartments; and special attention is to be paid to the ventilation of the passenger's department, the state-rooms and steerage excelling, in their commodiousness, any passenger steamer yet placed on the route. In model the new steamer is intended to be one of the most approved of Capt. SKIDDY's, combining great buoyancy and carrying capacity with rapid sailing. It is intended that she shall make the Pacific trip in ten days.

The Stabbing Affray at a Fourth Ward Dance-House.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM AND INQUEST UPON THE BODY.

WILLIAM P. GREEN, bar-keeper at the dance-house, No. 275 Water-street, who was stabbed on Wednesday night by a sailor named JOHN MCGUIRE, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of the wound. Coroner SCHIRMER was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body, and the proceedings were conducted at the Fourth Ward Police Station. It was shown by the testimony that the place in question is kept by JOHN GREEN, a brother of the deceased, and that MCGUIRE, who is a hand on board the schooner *Sunny South*, lying at the Atlantic Basin, went there, accompanied by another sailor named JAMES E. HORTON, bent on having some fun. Both men drank several times at the bar and talked with the women, after which they went away. A short interval only elapsed ere they returned to the saloon, when they commenced jostling about as if they desired to create a disturbance—the prisoner, MCGUIRE, being the more boisterous of the two. Fearing that the man would break a looking-glass that hung against the wall, GREENE bade him leave the premises, but he did not immediately comply with the request, and angry words followed. Finally, however, the prisoner was induced to go out of the place and after he had reached the sidewalk, he drew a sheath-knife from his belt, and brandished it, threatening to kill any person who should approach him. These threats he accompanied with taunting language, addressed to deceased, who at last came out of the dance-house, and asked him to go away from the door, and not make a disturbance there. MCGUIRE made no reply, but at once sprang toward deceased, and thrust the knife into him. The wound thus inflicted was two inches in length, the knife having entered the lower part of the abdomen of deceased, severed the smaller intestines and caused the bowels to fall out. The occurrence was witnessed by a large number of persons who had been attracted to the place by the noise, and when the prisoner ran away, which he did as soon as the mischief had been done, he was pursued and overtaken in Water-street, between Fulton and Beekman. Before his arrest was effected, however, he made an attempt to stab another man who sought to bar his flight, but who fortunately warded the blow with a dinner kettle which he had in his hand. Officer SIMONSON, of the Second Precinct, heard the hallooing of the crowd in pursuit of the fugitive, and he succeeded in stopping him. For a second MCGUIRE seemed inclined to resist, but, thinking better of it, he gave up his knife and said he was willing to surrender. His face at this time was covered with blood, his nose was bleeding, and his left hand was badly cut. He said that he had been struck on the head with a club, and what he had done was done in self-defence. He did not appear to be drunk and he was very much excited. The officer took him to the Second Ward Station-house, and afterwards conducted him to the scene of the affray in Water-street, where he was fully identified by the deceased as the person who had stabbed him. After GREENE received his wound he walked unassisted into the house and his friends immediately summoned medical aid, but nothing could be done for his relief. Dr. GEO P. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, finding a wound in the abdomen about two and a half inches in length. Several of the intestines had been cut into, the knife having been nearly driven through the body. The case was submitted to the Jury, and they immediately rendered a verdict of death from stabs at the hands of JOHN MCGUIRE. The prisoner was then committed to prison by the Coroner to await his trial for the deed.

The dance-house in which the disturbance originated is one of several disreputable dens which have for years disgraced that locality in the Fourth Ward. The witnesses against the accused mainly follow a business similar to that in which deceased was engaged, and their testimony was unanimous to the effect that no blows were given by deceased in the course of the affair. The statement of MCGUIRE to the contrary, however, would appear to be verified by the fact that his countenance exhibited a severe bruise.

Fire in an Importers' Warehouse.

LOST ESTIMATED AT $30,000.

About 7½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the fourth story of the large marble-front building, No. 8 Warren-street, the four upper floors of which are occupied by STEINBERG & LICHTENSTADT, importers of English and French hosiery, gloves, &c. An alarm was rung for the Eighth district, and the firemen speedily responded, their prompt operations serving to extinguish the flames in a very brief period. The amount of loss upon the stock, which is mainly damaged by water, is estimated at from $30,000 to $70,000—the former figures probably being nearest the truth—and it is fully covered by insurance as follows:

North America	$5,000	Market	$5,000
Tradesmen's	5,000	Goodhue	5,000
Relief	5,000	Firemen's	5,000
Mechanics' & Trad.	5,000	Commonwealth	5,000
Williamsburgh City	4,000	Commercial	5,000
St. Mark's	3,000	Pacific	5,000
St. Nicholas	3,000	Empire City	5,000
Brooklyn	4,000	United States	5,000
Merchants'	4,000	Ætna	5,000
Central Park	10,000	Firemen's Fund	5,000
North Western	2,500	Grocers'	5,000
Total			$105,000

The first floor of the premises is occupied by JACOB L. SEIXAS & BROTHERS, dealers in staple and fancy goods. Their stock was injured by water to the extent of a few hundred dollars, fully insured. The building was not materially injured. It is supposed that the fire was occasioned by some person having carelessly thrown a piece of a lighted cigar upon the floor.

Police Reports.

APPREHENSION OF RIVER PIRATES.

Within a few weeks a number of robberies have been committed by river thieves on board of vessels lying at the docks, one of which occurred last Tuesday night, when the bark *Wyandotte*, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, was visited. The only person on board at the time was Mr. George W. Beverly, the mate, who was sleeping in the cabin, which he had carefully secured before retiring. When he awoke on Wednesday morning he was surprised to find that all his garments had been stolen, as well as $30 in money, and it was necessary for him to borrow a suit of clothes to go ashore in. He made the circumstance known to Acting-Captain Todd, of the Harbor Police, who detailed Officers Lee, Walker and McIntire to investigate the matter. On Wednesday night the attention of the officers was attracted to two suspicious-looking characters who were loitering about the docks, and, having followed them for a long time, they observed them go on board the brig *Starlight*, lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, where they appeared to take observations; after which they boarded the schooner *Staten Islander*, and attempted to break open her cabin-door. The officers by this time were confident of the burglarious intentions of the two men—therefore they took them into custody, and locked them up for the night in the Ninth Ward Station-house. The prisoners turned out to be two notorious thieves, named Henry Ward and Wm. Rogers, and upon one of them was found a coat marked with the name of Mr. Beverly, mate of the *Wyandotte*, from which fact it is inferred that they committed the robbery of that vessel. Justice KELLY yesterday held them for trial on two charges of grand larceny.

DESPERATE AFFRAYS IN A GROGGERY.

Late on Wednesday night a fight occurred in the drinking place kept by James B. Allere, at No. 193 West Thirty-third-street, between Mortimer O'Connell, the bar-tender, and Michael Quigley, a visitor at the place. In the course of the encounter, O'Connell caught up an oyster-knife and stabbed Quigley in the forehead, causing a painful wound. Soon afterwards the bar-keeper was taken into custody and locked up in the Twentieth Ward Police Station, where Allere subsequently presented himself and preferred a charge against Quigley of disorderly conduct, which resulted in the apprehension of the accused and his confinement in a cell for the night.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Long Island Railroad.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.

For several years past, a few property-owners upon the line of Atlantic-street labored to secure the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the use of steam-power on the Long Island Railroad, within the City limits. Time and again resolutions were passed by the Common Council, giving notice to the Company to desist from using steam; and time and again, when the objects of the speculators who had secured the passage of such a resolution had been attained by its mere adoption, the Railroad Company was permitted to continue the use of steam, until another opportunity for speculation occurred. Finally the Company, becoming tired of the continual annoyance to which it was in this way subjected, determined upon a change of terminus to a point where business men in the neighborhood would appreciate the advantages for business which a railroad almost always brings with it. The place selected was Hunter's Point, and since that was decided upon, preparations for the change have been progressing rapidly, under the general direction of Mr. MORRIS, the very efficient President of the Company. By the proposed arrangement the road will branch off at Jamaica for Hunter's Point, and passengers will be conveyed to New-York on the Hunter's Point Ferry boats. It is expected that the new road and extensive dépôt will be ready for use about the 1st of January next. It is stated that the Company intends to run three ferry-boats to James-slip, and two to Thirty-fourth-street, East River, for the accommodation of the business of the road. When the extension of Chambers-street is made, a direct route across the City, in connection with all the great arteries of traffic, will be opened up to the public traveling by the Long Island Railroad. The saving in the distance, to say nothing of the additional convenience to travelers, will be about two miles in the run from Jamaica. The dépôt is 500 feet long by 60 feet wide, and, when completed, will have cost $25,000. This change, by which a great proportion of the business of the road will be brought to Hunter's Point, instead of to Brooklyn, cannot but prove vastly beneficial to that place. The people there are delighted with the prospect, and are free in the expression of their thanks to the President and agents of the road, for the very liberal manner in which they have prepared for the change. The business men in South Brooklyn, now that the new arrangement has been decided upon, begin to express fears that they may possibly lose their Long Island customers, and regret the annoyance to the Company, which caused it.

Extension of the New-York and Flushing Railroad to Glen Cove and Huntington.

This road, running from Hunter's Point to Flushing, receiving and landing passengers at Fulton Ferry, by making almost hourly connections with the steamer *Mattano*, is about to increase its importance and usefulness by extending its track on the north shore of Long Island, first to Glen Cove and then to Huntington, making in all a distance from New-York of about 25 or 30 miles. The proposed extension finds a warm response with the citizens on the proposed route. Heretofore they have been compelled, as they still are, to rely chiefly on small steamboats for the means of communication with New-York, which have not only been too slow for convenience and interest, but comparatively useless during the Winter months. The residents of this part of Long Island plainly see that, by bringing them nearer the metropolis by the reduction of the time of travel, it will add corresponding value to their property.

The route for the extension of the New-York and Flushing Railroad has been surveyed and found to be feasible in every respect. Indeed, capitalists of Queens and Kings Counties, as well as those of New-York, are considering the enterprise with a view of pushing it to completion. A resurvey will soon be made of several routes, and that one will be adopted which promises to be the most economical and profitable. One thing is settled, that no road will be constructed by the parties having the enterprise in hand unless the property-owners along the line of the adopted route will encourage it, and give, gratis, the right of way for the track. This, it is said, they will cheerfully do for the advantages which the road will confer.

THE RAILROAD WAR.—The difficulty between the Central and City Railroad Companies assumed a new shape yesterday morning, and, but for the prompt appearance of the police, there would have doubtless been a serious disturbance. The City Company have commenced to extend the Furman-street route across Atlantic-street, and through Columbia-street to Hamilton-avenue Ferry. As their workmen were yesterday morning engaged in laying a track on Atlantic-street, in front of Mr. CHARLES KELSEY's premises, that gentleman—who is a Director in the Central Company—objected to having the street disturbed there, claiming, it is said that, the Company had not the right of way, and, accordingly, as fast as the sleepers were put down, Mr. KELSEY caused some workmen in his employ to take them up again. This contest progressed for a while in a spirited manner, until the President of the City Company invoked the aid of the police, when an arrangement was made to abandon the work on Atlantic-street until some satisfactory understanding can be had. Last evening a Special Committee from each Railroad Company met at the office of the City Company, on Fulton-street, with a view, if possible, to adjust all their differences, without appealing further to the Courts. Whether any arrangement was made or not could not be ascertained.

A COLD BATH.—Yesterday afternoon a man attempted to pass a cow from Brooklyn to New-York on one of the Peck-slip ferry-boats. No sooner had the boat got fairly into the river than the animal became alarmed, and in her fright jumped overboard. The owner, an Irishman about 60 years of age, immediately stripped himself of clothing, and followed the cow into the river. Being a good swimmer, he seized the cow, and managed to guide her back into the ferry-slip, where a boatman came to his assistance. After beating up the stream for several blocks, the animal was finally landed in safety. The boatman demanded $3 for his services—about half an hour's time—when the owner of the cow told him that he was poor, and could not pay so high a price, but he would pay him $1, which was all he could afford to pay, and all the labor was worth. This the boatman refused to receive, and placed the cow in a stable with a determination to keep her until his demand should be complied with. The Inspector of Police, Mr. FOLK, was finally appealed to, and he directed an officer to see that the poor man obtained his property again.

ACCIDENT TO THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S WORKS.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the roof of the retort house of the Citizens' Gas Company—a building 64 feet wide and 200 feet long, located on Gowanus Creek, near the foot of Smith-street, fell with a terrible crash, carrying a portion of the walls with it. The roof was constructed of iron, and was about to be covered with slate. The accident will not at all interfere with the introduction of gas on the 1st of November—the time fixed upon several months ago. This Company has already 6 miles of pipe laid down, and expect to have 18 miles of pipe down by the 1st of January, 1861. The contractors state that in the construction of the building they followed the directions of the engineers of the Company.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District held another mass meeting, at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Prospect-street, last evening. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. Addresses were made by Hon. W. D. KELLY, one of the newly-elected members of Congress from Pennsylvania, A. J. SPOONER, JESSE C. SMITH, JOHN WINSLOW, WM. H. GALE and others. The Banner Club of the Third Assembly District also held a large meeting, last evening, in the Fulton-street Wigwam. Addresses were made by WM. CURTIS NOYES, WALDO HUTCHINS and OLIVER T. BEARD. The burden of the remarks made were to show the importance of electing a Republican Congress, to sustain the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Hon. JAMES H. HUTCHINGS has been nominated for Congress by the Breckinridge party in the Second Congressional District, *vice* S. S. POWELL, declined. The nomination was ratified at a large mass meeting, held in Hudson-avenue, near Front-street, Wednesday night. The nomination is considered a popular one with that wing of the Democratic Party. During the meeting effective addresses were delivered by B. F. SAWYER and Judge MORRIS.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The Colt Guard, a fine military corps, from Hartford, Conn., arrived in this city yesterday, to remain several days as the guests of the National Grays, Thirteenth Regiment. At noon they were reviewed in City Hall-square by the City authorities, and after partaking of a dinner in Musical Hall, had a drill and parade on Fort Greene. Their arms are the Colt five-shooting rifle. Their drill is spoken of in very flattering terms by military men.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A man who gave his name as JOHN QUINN, was arrested at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Officers EVANS and SWITZER, of the Fourth Precinct Police, while in the act of robbing the house of E. M. KNOWLES, on Washington, near Myrtle-avenue. The officers were induced to enter the house upon finding the front door open, and found the burglar packing up valuables. He was committed to answer by Justice MOREHOUSE.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—MICHAEL MAHADDY was arrested yesterday, for committing a cowardly and brutal assault upon an old man named THOMAS RUSSELL, on Sixteenth-street, Gowanus, Wednesday last. The accused beat the old man with a club until his life is despaired of. The only provocation was a surmise that RUSSELL had injured a horse belonging to MAHADDY. The accused was committed to await the result of the injuries.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Mr. GALE, proprietor of the Mansion House, on Hicks-street, yesterday morning sent an errand boy to a bank to draw $100. The boy obtained the money and left for parts unknown.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Early yesterday morning the body of a female child, bearing marks of violence, was found in a vacant lot in State, near Powers street. The body was delivered to Coroner HORTON.

New-Jersey.

ASSAULT WITH A HAMMER.—A man named CHRISTIAN PEROTIN, keeper of a lager beer saloon at No. 70 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested last evening by officer SCOTT, charged with committing an atrocious assault upon Constable HAYBECK, while in the discharge of his duty. The officer had made a levy upon some property during the absence of PEROTIN, who, upon returning, as is alleged, attacked the officer with a hammer, and after using considerable violence, thrust him into the street. The accused was held in $500 bonds to appear for examination.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Court were engaged yesterday in the trial of assault and battery cases. WM. HENRY and EDWIN STEPHENSON, convicted of stealing a row-boat, were sentenced, the first-named for two years and the latter one year in the State Prison. An additional sentence of three months in the State Prison, for breaking jail, was also imposed, the term to run with the first sentence.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—Metropolitan Hall, in Jersey City, was crowded last night to listen to able addresses from Mr. Z. K. PANGBORN, and Mr. WAKEMAN. As the time draws to a close, the meetings are becoming much more enthusiastic and largely attended.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Mrs. GARVIN, keeper of a groggery and disreputable place in Railroad-avenue, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a license. Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, held her to bail for trial.

BURGLARY.—A man named WM. B. MARRINER was arrested Wednesday night, charged with breaking into a stable at No. 207 Grand-street, Jersey City. He was committed for trial.

Fashion Race Course.

TRIAL OF SPEED OF GENTLEMEN'S ROAD HORSES, MILE HEATS, FOR $500.

The trial of speed for road horses, best 3 in 5, for Mr. MONNOT's prize of $500, took place yesterday on the Fashion Course, and was a complete success. About a thousand spectators were on the stands—a larger proportion than common from among well-known and respectable citizens. The odds were slightly in favor of *Putnam* against the field, previous to the first heat. Three to one was bet on *Tartar* previous to the second heat, but it turned the other way previous to the third heat.

FIRST HEAT.—Three attempts were made before the word was given. *Putnam* took the lead at the start, and broke into a run just as he passed the quarter-pole, and before he could be brought down to a trot he had reached the upper turn, with the others more than a distance ahead of him, *Tartar* having a strong lead of *Belle Brandon*. *Tartar* came in first, *Belle* seven or eight lengths behind, and *Putnam*, who had closed up, just saved his distance, *Tartar* coming home easy it was said by orders of Mr. MONNOT, to prevent *Putnam* being distanced, and the disappointment of the public consequent thereon. Time: 2.36. *Putnam* before the start was the favorite at even against the field. *Tartar* has now become the favorite at three to one.

SECOND HEAT.—Several attempts were made before a start was effected; *Tartar* led, and kept it, followed by *Belle* and *Putnam* at intervals of two lengths, round the turn. On the back stretch *Putnam* passed *Belle*, and ran round the upper turn side and side with *Tartar*, entering the straight run about a length ahead. There *Tartar* was put to his speed, and had lapped *Putnam* at the distance post, when the driver of the latter halloed and flourished his whip, breaking up *Tartar*, who lost the heat by about four lengths, *Belle* just saving her distance. The time was 2 min. 32½ sec. The betting now turned in favor of *Putnam* again.

THIRD HEAT.—Several trials took place before a start was effected. *Tartar* made a brush for the lead, which he gained, and took the inside place in going round the turn. There were two lengths between each horse. On the back stretch *Belle* fell behind, and *Putnam* made an extraordinary effort, and ran close up with *Tartar* in going round the turn. The latter went off his trot as he swung into the home stretch, but was brought down in a moment from this point; and along the home stretch a fine contest took place, ending in *Putnam* winning the heat by a head. The time made was 2 min. 32¾ sec.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Putnam* had a lead at the start, and kept it, notwithstanding repeated attempts to take it from him by *Tartar*, which ended on three or four occasions with a break, and coming over the score several lengths behind *Putnam*, who won the heat in 2 min. 38¾ sec. *Belle*, from whom much was expected, did not come up to the reputation she acquired at her previous trot. *Tartar* was driven by S. MCLAUGHLIN; *Putnam* by H. JONES; and *Belle Brandon* by H. WOODRUFF.

RECAPITULATION.

Putnam, b. g.	3	1	1	1
Tartar, b. g.	1	2	2	2
B. Brandon, b. m.	3	3	3	3

Time.	½ Mile.	Mile.
First heat	1:16¾	2:36
Second heat	1:16	2:33½
Third heat	1:16	2:32¾
Fourth heat	1:17	2:38¾

A prettier contest has seldom been seen, and every one went away perfectly satisfied.

[Advertisement.]
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY'S GALLERY.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
V. R.
BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.
MESSRS. J. GURNEY AND SON:
GENTLEMEN—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, having been unable to visit your Gallery on Saturday, has directed me to say to you that if you will go on to Boston he will sit to you for his Photograph.
Yours truly, E. M. ARCHIBALD.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.
By Royal desire Messrs. GURNEY & SON left for Boston last Wednesday for the purpose of making photographs of the Prince of Wales and suite. After having taken several negatives of the Prince and Royal party during their stay at the Revere House, have just returned with the pictures, pronounced so satisfactory by the Prince that His Royal Highness gave orders for upwards of a thousand copies to be sent direct to him at Buckingham Palace.
The pictures will be on exhibition in a few days. In the meantime the public can examine the autographs of the Royal party on the visitors' register at the Gallery.

[Advertisement.]
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street:

Black and fancy cloth Overcoats	$5 00 to $18 00
Black and fancy Beaver Overcoats	8 00 to 20 00
Black and fancy Pilot Overcoats	6 00 to 15 00
Cassimere, Felt, Satinet and other Overcoats	3 50 to —
Good black cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8 00
Fine black cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14 00
Super black cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 20 00
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3 50 to 15 00
Black Cloth, Doeskin, and Cassimere Pants	2 50 to 6 00
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Pants	2 00 to 6 00
Rich Velvet Vests	2 00 to 8 00
Cassimere Vests	1 00 to 3 00

Cassimere Suits to match, $8, $10, $12, $16, $18 and $20.

[Advertisement.]
ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery, the largest assortment of elegant Fall carpets to be found in this City, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms. English medallion carpets, with borders, Royal Velvet Brussels, also, real Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades to order from sample patterns, druggets and an elegant new style of stair-rods, &c., all at greatly reduced prices. It will be to the interest of carpet buyers to look at the enormous stock and make their selections soon.

[Advertisement.]
UNDERGARMENTS,
HOSIERY, and
MEN'S FURNISHING
GOODS.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.
A great assortment
at low prices.
Established in 1828.

[Advertisement.]
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]
OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.
The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals. HIRAM W. BOSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
TRUE GREATNESS.—True greatness either in trade, science or art, is only gained by perseverance and a knowledge of the wants of the age. Among the few who have thoroughly studied this we may mention KNOX. KNOX's latest style is the *ne plus ultra* of finish, beauty and taste.

[Advertisement.]
NO. 13 PRESIDENT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Oct. 23, 1860.—"I, GUSTAVUS VANDEUSER, have been cured by three pots of HOLLAWAY's Ointment, of a chronic asthma, with which I had suffered five years, and consulted the best doctors without benefit."

[Advertisement.]
The Fourth Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, will keep open till Saturday evening, the 27th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady at $5 50 for extra State. WHEAT in good demand and lower; sales 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 12; 5,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 11; 5,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 08; 6,000 bushels Canada Club, at $1 14½, and 550 bushels Red State, at $1 19, in store. CORN quiet, the advance in freights checking shipping demand. BARLEY lower, quoted at 70c.@71c. for Canada West; sales 15,000 bushels on private terms. RYE and OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled and advanced about 3c. on grain; Flour, 44c.; Wheat, 16c.; Corn, 15½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,868 bbls. Flour; 335,500 bushels Wheat; 64,200 bushels Corn; 118,300 bushels Barley; 17,400 bushels Rye; 600 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,630 bbls. Flour; 31,200 bushels Wheat; 9,100 bushels Corn; 20,600 bushels Barley; 6,500 bushels Rye; 500 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm; demand steady. WHEAT firmer and in fair demand; sales 21,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1@$1 01; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 08; 9,000 bushels red Winter, at $1 15. CORN steady; demand moderate; sales 25,000 bushels, at 53c. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 21c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; 20c. on Wheat, 18c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active and 1c.@1½c. higher; sales 98,000 bush. at 85c. for North Western Club; 82c.@83c. for No. 1; 79c.@79½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN quiet; sales 94,000 bushels at 34½c.@35c., in store. OATS dull. *Receipts*—38,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—94,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS steady, at 17c.@18c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1 ℘ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 25.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 2,500 bales, at 11¼c. 11½c. SUGAR steady at 7½c.@8½c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES at 42c.@44c. FLOUR quiet at $5 80 for superfine. CORN 70c.@73c. PORK dull; Mess, $19 50. FREIGHT and EXCHANGE unaltered.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 4,500 bales; market active.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR more active, and steady. WHEAT dull; Red State at $1 30; Canada Club at $1 20; sales 8,000 bushels. OATS lower, and free of sale sales 40,000 bushels State, at 36½c. CORN—Sales 10,000 bushels, at 66½c., afloat, for Western Mixed. BARLEY in active demand, and higher prices are paid for choice lots; sales 51,000 bushels, at 70c.@74c. for State four-rowed; 78c.@85c. for ordinary to prime Canada West; and 76c.@82½c. for fair to good Canada East, in small lots. WHISKY at 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 75@$5 87½. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels; red, $1 36@$1 38; white, $1 42@$1 59. CORN active, at 73c.@73½c. COFFEE—Rio at 13½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 15c. WHISKY steady, at 22½c.@23½c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR dull, and declined 12½c.; Howard-street and Ohio, at $5 62½; City Mills held at $5 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 30@$1 40; White, $1 45@$1 75. CORN dull but unchanged; Yellow at 69c.@70c.; white at 72c.@75c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. COFFEE active, at 14½c.@15½c. WHISKY steady, at 22c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,600 bales; sales of the week 12,500 bales, with an advance of ¼c. Receipts 15,250 bales.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,400 bales. Market buoyant.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales. Market firmer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales at 11¼c.@11½c. for middling; market steady. Rest of the market unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

COTTON firm; sales to-day, 1,500 bales.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR in better demand and steady. WHEAT $1 30 for red State, and $1 20 for Canada Club. Sales 8,000 bushels. OATS lower; 36½c. for State; sales 20,000 bushels. CORN 66½c. afloat, Western mixed. Sales 10,000 bushels. BARLEY in fair demand at 74c. for four-rowed State; 78c.@85c. for fair to prime Canada West, and 76c.@82½c. for do. Canada East; sales 4,600 bushels. WHISKY, 22c. HOPS—6,000 lbs. (1860)

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Reading Railroad, 22 1-16; Morris Canal, 60; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-20 ℘ cent. premium.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada	5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 169 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 22	Sun sets	5 05	Moon sets	3 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 50	Gov. Island	5 39	Hell Gate	7 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hargous Bros.; Etna, Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Bristol, master.

Ships Regent, Hamblin, Liverpool, ——; Western Queen, Champion, Liverpool, Cruickshank & Boman.

Bark Florence, Foye, Gibraltar, Post & Small.

Brigs J. Jewett, Mount, Brazos, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Isadora, Head, Jacksonville, Miller & Houghton; M. T. Ellsworth, Lawrence, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Amazon, (Br.,) Brookman, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumbull.

Schooners Grace Caroline, Barrell, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Andromeda, Ashby, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; N. L. Wasson, Lincoln, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Elba, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Ranger, (Br.,) Alden, Halifax, Whitman, Bros. & Co.; Vernon, (Br.,) Tower, St. John.

Sloops Intent, Smith, Norwalk, master; Rhode Island, Remington, Bristol, master; Ida Vail, Vail, New-Haven, H. L. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans Sept. 29, and the Bar Oct. 4, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Was detained at the Bar 4 ds. by a very heavy gale from S. E. Has had strong northerly gales and heavy sea from N. E. since passing Cape Florida.

Ship Far West, Brindle, New-Orleans 19 ds., with cotton, &c., to W. T. Frost.

Ship Protector, Crocker, Liverpool Sept. 24, with mdse. to Abm. Bell's Sons.

Bark Maria Morton, Buckley, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. 14th inst., in a severe squall from N. W., lost mainsail. On the night of the 16th, in lat. 33 35, lon. 74 50, came in collision with brig Laura, of and for Baltimore from the Spanish Main, Crook, master, who carried away jib-boom and all the head-gear. The brig lost starboard bulwarks, and was damaged more or less in sails and rigging; laid by her until morning, by request of Capt. Crook, when he reporting the vessel tight, we left her. 18th inst., died of consumption, Charles Sperry, a seaman, of Sweden.

Bark Goodspeed, Dunton, Sagua Oct. 9, with sugar to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Oct. 13, lat. 36 20, lon. 74 42, experienced a gale from S. E., lost foretopgallant-mast and fore and maintopsail.

Bark G. W. Hall, (of Providence,) Potter, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co. Oct. 12, lat. 24 20, lon. 82 24, spoke bark American Eagle, from Laguna for New-York, captain sick.

Bark Louisa, (of Philadelphia,) Strologo, St. Jago de Cuba Sept. 28, in ballast to order.

Brig Eliza Ann, (of Bluehill,) Herrick, Nuevitas 22 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy N. E. and E. weather during the passage; carried away main-boom, stove boat, lost sails, spars, and shifted cargo. 14th inst., Samuel H. Green, cook, of Connecticut, aged about 50 years, died.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Marsten, Apalachicola 19 ds., with cotton, &c., to W. H. Hazard. Had heavy E. and N. E. weather.

Brig Wm. M. Rice, (of Boston,) Hews, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton to order. Had heavy northerly weather; off Hatteras, passed a quantity of yellow pine lumber.

Brig Adaline Sprague, (of Boston,) Smith, Curacoa Oct. 6, with salt to Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Brig Mary Staples, Chase, Galveston 19 ds., with cotton to Nelson Clements & Co.

Brig Elizabeth, (of Camden,) Ludwig, St. Jago de Cuba Oct. 9, in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Benj. Carver, (of Searsport,) Perry, Sagua Oct. 6, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig May Queen, (of Portland,) Morton, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Mary Alice, Welch, Ponce, P. R., Oct. 8, via Guanica, sugar and bay rum to Sturges & Co. Oct. 5, left no Am. vessels in Ponce, Guayanilla or Guanica, P. R. Oct. 7, lat. 19 36, lon. 67 40, passed schr. Ellen Jones, hence for St. Domingo City, with head of maintopmast and fore-royalmast gone; was out 30 ds.—(Arr. 24th, and accidentally omitted.)

Schr. Enchantress, Abell, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton and lumber to McCready, Mott & Co. 22d inst., off Chincoteague, spoke schr. Neptune's Bride, from Boston for New-Haven. The E. has had very heavy weather. 17th, lat. 36, lon. 74, encountered a heavy gale from N. E. to S. S. E., with a heavy cross sea; lost main-boom and sail, broke wheel, &c.

Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Wilmington, N. C., 15 ds., with resin to order. Experienced heavy N. E. gales on the passage; lost boat, foretopmast, jib-boom, and sustained other damage.

Schr. Queen of the South, (3 masted, of Bridgeport,) Elwood, Mobile and 16 ds. from the Bar, with cotton and naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Had heavy N. E. gales up to Hatteras.

Schr. Senator, Patton, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. gales up to Hatteras, split sails, &c.

Schr. Frances Elmor, Smith, Alexandria 8 ds., with coal, bound to Bridgeport.

Schr. Emily, Nickerson, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton and naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. T. F. Randolph, Miller, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Coaster, Smith, Albany, with lumber for Providence.

Schr. Caroline C. Smith, Peters, Philadelphia, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Samuel Morris, Robinson, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles William, Gulding, Plymouth, N. C., 12 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Richard Law, Christie, Rondout, with coal, for Croton.

Schr. Jamestown, Latourette, Petersburgh 5 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown 6 ds., with flour to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Danville, Chester, Richmond 5 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Ospray, (Br.,) Murphy, Jacmel Oct. 7, with coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Baker, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Schr. I. B. and F. L., Parker, York River 3 ds., with ship timber to Marshall & Co.

Schr. Banvard, Green, Georgetown 9 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Kate Stewart, Mather, Galveston 22 ds., with cotton to H. M. Roberts.

Schr. F. Burritt, Salter, Newbern 8 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. E. B. Cowell, Lowe, Grand Cayman, T. I., 21 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Elizabethport, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. Emma Mayo, Mayo, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hodges, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Warner, Loper, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Driet, Brendag, Virginia 2 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Best, Chaplin, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. H. P. Wood, Chambers, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. H. Parker, Parker, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Van Clief, Alexandria, coal.

Schr. H. Finch, Davy, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. E. Jayne, Rowland, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. E. Pharo, Cramer, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Palestine, Cumber, Alexandria, with coal.

SAILED—Steamships Quaker City, Havana; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.; Montgomery, Savannah.

WIND—South and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 25—Arr. brigs Edinburgh, from Cardenas, and Evelina Rutter, from Matanzas; schr. Mary Greenish, from Montevideo.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 25—Arr. ships John Morton and Corinthian, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Brown, of the brig Rainbow, (of New-Haven,) from Turks Island for New-Haven, reports that on the 22d inst., spoke schr. E. H. Conkling, of Brooklyn, Bogart, master; being short of provisions, lowered a boat to board her, when the E. H. C. set her gaff topsail to avoid the boat, but the wind being light did not succeed. Capt. Bogart refused at first to part with any stores, but was eventually prevailed on to sell 15 pounds of flour for $1. Afterwards spoke schr. W. F. Roe, of Boston, from Philadelphia for Boston who very generously furnished what was wanted.

The steamship Star of the South, owned by Samuel L. Mitchill & Son, and formerly in the Savannah line, has been chartered by the United States Government, to carry 800 troops to Texas.

Spoken, &c.

C. C. Duncan—bark, bound E., was passed, Oct. 2, lat. 48 13, lon. 19 38.

Ellen—ship, bound E., was passed, Oct. 5, lat. 48 25, lon. 27 30.

Euphrasia—bark, bound S., Oct. 18, Hatteras bearing W. S. W.

East—brig, hence for Galveston, Oct. 17, lat. 26 58, lon. 71 43.

Georgia—ship, bound E., was seen, no date, lat. 32, lon. 79 36.

H. B. Metcalf—schr., from Baltimore for Providence, Oct. 23, off Barnegat.

King Fisher—from Baltimore for Aspinwall, 9 ds. out, was passed, Oct. 11, lat. 23 33, lon. 69 28.

M. R. Ludwig—ship, hence, bound E., was passed, Oct. 14, lat. 50 37, lon. 44 26.

Marion—brig, from Havana for Portland, Oct. 18, lat. 35 15, lon. 75.

Wm. Smith—schr., from Mobile for Baltimore, was seen, Oct. 14, lat. 25 06, lon. 79 38.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Oct. 6, bark Ellen Morrison, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Nuevitas, Oct. 4, brigs Hidalgo, for New-York the same day; Arruecabah, dischg.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 39 8th-st., near 2d-av.